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MR. BALFOUR SETS FORTH CONCEPTION OF SOUND POLICY

Economic and General Situations
in Europe Also Resurveyed in
House of Commons on Amend-
ment Asking Treaty Revision

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The general situation of Europe were resurveyed in the House of Commons yesterday on an Independent Liberal amendment to the King's address demanding a revision of the Peace Treaty. It cannot be said that the survey discovered any new facts nor did it discover, in Mr. Balfour's words, "one ray of sunlight, one gleam of color, to relieve the universal gloom."

Lord Robert Cecil was gloomy and A. J. Balfour, defending the government, was equally gloomy. The latter concluded by setting forth his conception of sound policy as consisting in "establishing and strengthening our own economic system at home and using every accession of strength as it comes to us, in order to help those who most need our help, and not in attempting a task utterly beyond our power and wasting not only our own substance, but our powers of useful work and influence in the impossible task of managing, for other people, the affairs which they seem incapable of managing for themselves."

Long Delay in Settling

Lord Robert, in a powerful and sympathetic speech, covered much ground. He attributed the dangers of the present situation in the Middle East to the long delay in settling, which was not due to America, as that country was never at war with Turkey.

On Russia, Lord Robert advised that the League of Nations should convene a council of ministers from all the countries concerned, to debate the Russian situation with the public, and thereafter to issue directions to the warring sections in eastern Europe to cease fighting and draw back within their own lines, on pain of being cut off from intercourse with all the countries of the world.

An international commission should be dispatched to Russia, he said, to find out what was going on there, and another commission to define the professional boundaries between Russia and the border states.

The Threatened Coal Strike

Concluding his speech, Lord Robert addressed himself to the Labor members on the threatened coal strike. After pointing to the dangers that would arise were the peoples of Central Europe to find themselves faced with starvation, he asked the Labor members to realize the full responsibility of their position, and pointed out that a coal strike on a large scale here would mean hundreds of thousands of people in Europe would succumb.

Mr. Balfour, in a clever, analytic speech effectively dissolved some of the Opposition criticism. Referring to Lord Robert's criticism of the length of the list of "war criminals," he said that the people in the British list were those who, it was believed, had gone beyond their orders and had behaved with gratuitous brutality to their victims. He defended the changeableness of the government's Russian policy and concluded as already stated.

Later in the debate Mr. Bonar Law dealt with the Montenegrin question, declaring that the majority of Montenegrins did not want their King back but desired some form of union with Serbia. On the question of Turkey, he said that the government did not intend to impose on Turkey terms which could arouse the religious feelings of the British Muhammadan subjects, but what had been done during the war must not recur.

The amendment was defeated by 254 votes to 60 and the debate adjourned.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The debate on the address in reply to the King's speech from the throne was continued in the House of Commons today when Sir Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, Unionist, moved an amendment to the address, regretting that the government's expenditure had been allowed to continue at so high a rate, with consequent depreciation of the national credit and an increase in the cost of living.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, declared that the government could not be blamed for the high prices, which were the result of world causes. Among other things, he said, the world's sugar production was short and because the United States was dry, he was using much more sugar. "To add to the misery of the world, the United States goes dry," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

A Labor member interrupted with, "for the benefit of the world," to which Lady Nancy Astor added, "and humanity as a whole." These interjections called forth laughter and cheers. "Effect Distinctly Unfortunate"

Mr. Chamberlain continued that because the United States no longer drank alcohol, the American people wanted an immensely increased amount of sugar to compensate. He would not say that the United States should not have gone dry, but the effect was distinctly unfortunate, and he thought that a moderate drinker

like himself, who seldom touched sugar, but got his own sugar out of the alcohol he drank, was a good citizen.

Enumerating the conditions necessary to a return to a better state of things, Mr. Chamberlain said that the first was increased production throughout the world. He declared that manufacturers must use improved methods to increase production. Then it would be necessary that the government halt fresh borrowing on the revenue account. He asserted his belief that the government had stopped borrowing and that the national debt had reached its highest point, the movement henceforth being downward.

Great Britain, the Chancellor said, must fund its floating debt and then British credit would improve rapidly. As long as there was this vast mass of floating debt it was not correct to say that the government alone could control inflation—the bankers must cooperate.

Revenues Coming Well

The Chancellor said he expected that the financial year would end rather more favorably than he believed when he presented the revised budget last autumn. Revenues were coming well and prospects were good. If the country was careful its resources were sufficient to face its obligations, to establish its equilibrium, to pay its way, to provide a sinking fund and make a substantial reduction in outstanding liabilities, he asserted.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that Anglo-American exchange was really European-American exchange and that Great Britain's task would be lightened or rendered more difficult—though its accomplishment would not be prevented—according to the wisdom or otherwise with which other people, as well as those of Great Britain, conducted their affairs in these difficult days.

The amendment of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland was rejected by a vote of 108 to 44 and the House then adopted the address.

Horatio W. Bottomley, member of the House of Commons from South Hackney, and editor of John Bull, which periodical has been actively critical of the United States recently, offered in the House today an amendment to the King's speech in which the member deals with the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Bottomley's Amendment

Mr. Bottomley's amendment expresses regret "that while in His Majesty's speech there is an assurance of the excellent relations which exist with all our allies, no mention is made of the great Republic of the United States of America, and no indication is given of the present condition of the negotiations with that power, either in relation to the Peace Treaty or the League of Nations, by which such Treaty is governed, and which, according to His Majesty's gracious speech at the opening of the present Parliament, constitutes the only hope of saving mankind from a recurrence of the scourge of war."

Most of yesterday's session of the House of Commons was occupied in a discussion of the motion of William James Thorne, Labor member for West Ham, in favor of a revision of the Peace Treaty, which he subjected to severe criticism. One of the most interesting suggestions emanated from Lord Robert Cecil, and was to the effect that the League of Nations should send two international commissions to Russia to ascertain the exact conditions and to fix the provisional boundaries of the border states.

Arthur J. Balfour, lord president of the council, who made a general defense of the Treaty and the government's share therein, said he feared Lord Robert's suggestion would not result in a new heaven on earth in Russia. He also denied that the government was encouraging Poland in a policy of adventure.

The motion of William Thorne was rejected 254 to 60.

Replying to the statement of Ronald McNeill, Unionist, that Mr. Lloyd George had presented a memorandum in behalf of the British and French governments' proposition on the Adriatic settlement, which would abrogate Montenegrin independence, Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, expressed his belief that a majority of the Montenegrins did not desire to restore the King of Montenegro, and that it was quite possible the Montenegrin people might prefer to become part of a larger nationality than continue independent.

In reply to suggestions that the German indemnity ought to be a fixed sum, Mr. Bonar Law said that if Germany proposed a lump sum it was not likely the Allies would be unreasonable.

Coal Strike Unlikely to Come Suddenly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—With reference to Lord Robert Cecil's remarks concerning the threatened coal strike, as was pointed out in yesterday's cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it should not be too hastily assumed that a coal strike is coming and it is unlikely to come suddenly.

The procedure will be that a trade unions congress will probably be held in the first week of March. That congress might decide for or against drastic action. At the moment, the signs are that it would decide against for the reasons given in yesterday's cable. There would follow a meeting of the executive of the Miners Federation. After that there would be a national conference of miners and then if a strike were proposed there would have to be a ballot vote.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK SEEN FOR MEXICO

Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador to
Washington, Prospective Suc-
cessor of Mr. Carranza, Fore-
casts Stabilized Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, has been nominated for the presidency of Mexico by two parties, the National Democratic and the Civilian. He has asked for a leave of absence, and will go to Mexico this month to give his final decision as to his candidacy. It is believed by his friends that he will accept the nomination as a call to duty which he ought not to refuse.

His candidacy has not been of his own seeking. It has come about largely because of the bitter rivalry between the two avowed candidates, General Obregon and General Gonzalez, both of whom have long been working for the office, and it has been feared that neither could be elected without a clash that might be fatal to the stability of Mexico. It is regarded as especially desirable that a military candidate should not be elected. This is so well understood that General Obregon resigned his post as Secretary of War two years ago, and both he and General Gonzalez have sought to make it clear that they were not representing the army.

Outlook Encouraging

Mr. Bonillas told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that conditions in Mexico were greatly improved, and that the outlook was promising for the continuation of the present stabilized and responsible government under President Carranza.

"Recently, 17 governors of Mexican states were in Mexico City, and four or five more were on their way, to meet in conference on methods of holding the elections and of enforcing the laws," he said. "This indicates the growing feeling in regard to the importance of guaranteeing fairness and order in the coming national elections. There are 28 states, and a few of them have not yet organized their governments, but this is under way. It being quite possible that all the states will elect their local authorities before the presidential election."

"One thing has been decided upon that will be of great advantage in preventing trouble at the elections, and that is that the soldiers shall have an opportunity to vote in their own quarters. This will obviate the disturbances that sometimes occur at the polls when the military and civilian voters clash. The future Mexico may depend upon the way in which the election for President and for members of Congress is conducted."

Banditry on the Wane

"In general, the Mexican people believe that the Carranza Government has honestly tried to give Mexico a good government. Banditry, our great evil, is gradually being exterminated. Even Villa, the ablest of them all, is losing his lieutenants, and it is only a question of time until he, too, will be captured or driven out of the country. Persons who do not know the character of the Mexican country cannot understand why the government cannot stop the raids and outrages of the bandits. Where there are not inaccessible mountain fastnesses in which the outlaw takes refuge, there are trackless forests. The bandits know these regions better than anyone else. They do not need to come out for food, because there are bananas, coconuts, and numerous other tropical fruits upon which they can subsist."

"Then there is another reason. Our government has not been able to purchase arms and ammunition. We have to equip our soldiers with out-of-date arms and such little ammunition as we can manufacture in our inadequate plants, so that we can arm only small forces and have to keep them moving from place to place. The bandits, on the other hand, are able to get new arms, abundant ammunition, fine saddles, everything they need. These things do not grow on trees. However, many have surrendered and are contentedly occupied in peaceful occupations. The government is doing all that it can to help them through its agricultural department. Implements and tools have been imported from the United States by carloads, and these are sent out on special trains with demonstrators to show the people how to use them. Agricultural production was excellent last year."

Industries Gaining

"Trade and industries are picking up. Practically all the mines are being worked, including some that have been abandoned, but which are now proving profitable because of the high price of silver. The subject of trading with other Latin-American countries is being more and more agitated, and it is believed that such trade can be developed with great advantage. Mexico has no shipping, except a little coastwise shipping that does not amount to much, but shipbuilding yards for the gulf and Pacific coasts are being discussed."

Mr. Bonillas said he believed sincere efforts were being made by the government to protect the legal rights of foreigners doing business in Mexico, and at the same time to protect the just rights of Mexico. The recent permits for drilling wells, he said, indicated that Mexico was doing all that could be asked of her.

ARMED MOTOR LORRY SEARCHED IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Yesterday an armed motor lorry containing soldiers was stopped at Berkeley Road, one of the busiest Dublin streets, and searched by a party of armed men, who, it is assumed, hoped to rescue R. C. Barton, M.P., who had been tried by courtmartial during the morning. The officers and men of the lorry were lined up, while the lorry was searched, the whole spectacle being watched by the passengers on the tops of the tramcars passing to and from Phoenix Park and Glasnevin.

The raids on police barracks continue, and during one, on the Allihies police barracks the gable end of the barracks was blown away by an explosive, two constables being injured and one succumbing.

WORK OF LONDON PEACE CONFERENCE

Council Drafts Notes, Respecting
Extradition of Former Kaiser
and Other "War Criminals,"
to Both Holland and Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—While continuing its general conversation, the London Peace Conference has definitely drafted notes respecting the handing over of the former Kaiser and the other "war criminals" to the Dutch and German governments respectively. These notes will not, however, be published until they are answered. The Adriatic question was also discussed and a letter was dispatched to Dr. Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, who is now in London.

So far as William II is concerned, it will probably be found that the Supreme Council, while regarding the presence of the fallen monarch in Holland as dangerous to the preservation of the peace of Europe, does not persist in the demand for his extradition, but suggests that a suitable home might be found for him in one of the Dutch colonies.

No indication is yet available of the attitude which is being adopted toward the German indisposition to surrender the "war criminals," but it may be anticipated that the semi-official German proposals to try them in Germany will be declined. The text of one, if not both, of the notes may be issued this evening.

Comment in "National Zeitung"

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Discussing the note of the French Premier, Alexander Millerand, regarding the failure of Germany to deliver coal, as provided for in the Treaty, the "National Zeitung" said today: "Millerand's accusations against Germany resolve themselves into a sweeping indictment of the entente's policies."

The newspaper says Mr. Millerand is well informed that the coal situation is primarily one of transportation, resulting from the seizure by the Allies of rolling stock, which is now being used on sidetracks in France and Belgium. If this rolling stock should be placed at Germany's disposal, assuming it to be still in condition for use, the coal output which is stacked at the mines could be moved, the "National Zeitung" asserts.

Order of German Commander-in-Chief

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—General Reinhard, commander-in-chief of the German forces, has published an order of the day, saying: "Germans regard the surrender of the men accused of war crimes an impossibility, an opinion with which the army agrees and will in no case abandon."

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MEDICAL RECORD IN WORLD WAR

With Every Advantage and
Equipment, Physicians' Failure
Was More Complete Than in
Any Previous War, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That so-called regular medicine during the world war failed more completely, all things considered, than it had in any of the other wars in which the United States participated, was the opinion expressed by Samuel Salomon, who has investigated the subject in an address recently before the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

Mr. Salomon said that official reports showed that the government had at its disposal an army of 31,251 full-fledged physicians, all of the old and so-called "regular" school of medicine. Figuring commissioned officers, contract surgeons, army nurses and enlisted personnel, this branch of the army reached a maximum of 354,796, almost three times the strength of the entire army a few years before the war. According to the surgeon-general of the army, practically the entire medical profession of the United States became the medical department of the army and navy.

Elaborate Protection for Men

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, in his official document, "The War With Germany," showed that there were 149 hospitals in this country for the sole use of the troops, exclusive of very numerous small hospitals already in army use. In addition, more than 200 hospitals were in operation overseas. On December 1, 1919, there were available in American hospitals 399,510 beds, or about every nine men in the army. Of these, 287,290 were overseas and 112,220 in this country.

An army of 200,000 workmen was kept continually occupied during the war building factories and storage warehouses for supplies and housing for the troops. Housing was of the semi-permanent variety, with no tents, as in other wars, and there were adequate and certified water supply, sewage and electric lights in the cantonments. The army was better provided for in all these respects than in any of the other wars, and it might even be said that the enlisted man was better housed than his brother in civilian life. He was also in more favorable condition in regard to food and clothing. Further, each man was carefully chosen after rigorous physical examination by orthodox members of the medical fraternity, only about one man being taken out of every 10 registered.

Five great national organizations, with hundreds of millions of dollars at their command, lavishly contributed by a non-discriminating public, had tens of thousands of specially trained men and women in the camps and cantonments, ministering to the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men.

With all these factors at work in his behalf, the average enlisted man should have been reasonably healthy and happy. Yet what was the case? "An appalling amount of preventable disease," said Mr. Salomon, "unnecessary mental and physical suffering, tens of thousands dead of disease, and tens of thousands of others hopelessly unfitted for military service because of disease contracted in the army, discharged on the recommendation of army surgeons."

Few Escaped Medical Attention

According to the surgeon-general's report there were in 1917-18, covering the full period of the war, 3,003,253 admissions to the sick list, or 939,371 men reported sick for each 1000 men in the army. If the total of illness could be equitably distributed among the enlisted personnel, only 61.63 in each 1000 would be reported as having escaped medical administration.

of the army doctors. Also officially reported were 50,714 fatalities from disease, or 15.86 for each 100 in the army. Remembering that the army had every advantage on its side from the standpoint of medical attention, Mr. Salomon compared this rate with the rate for the average population of the registration area in the United States for the years 1907 to 1916. In the first year the rate was 16 per 1000. This decreased until in 1916, the last year for which figures are available, the rate was 14.

In addition to the above figures, 129,345 men were discharged on surgeons' certificate of physical or mental disability. The surgeon-general's report also shows a daily average of 126,741 "non-effectives," those useless for military service by reason of disease or injury necessitating hospital treatment. And in his annual report for 1919 there is the statement that the average number in hospital each day or in sick quarters was one and two-thirds as large as the total army at the beginning of the war.

"If we total fatalities from disease," said Mr. Salomon, "discharges by reason of disease and non-effectives, we have a grand total of 306,690 as the loss to the army for the two years, or a little more than one and one-half times the strength of the army immediately preceding the declaration of war."

JUGO-SLAV VIEW OF ADRIATIC PROBLEM

Foreign Minister Says Negotia-
tions Have Reached Complete
Impasse — Serbo-Rumanian
Frontier in Banat Untenable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Dr. Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, who arrived in London simultaneously with Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, was unable to report any progress regarding the Adriatic problem to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whom he received today. "The position now," he said, "is that the negotiations have resulted in a complete impasse. With the gesture of a Roman senator, the Allies have promulgated their terms and then, drawing their toga about them, have left them for us to accept or reject. We, however, cannot accept what is unacceptable, and so all that remains for us to do is to hold our hands and wait."

Questioned further, Dr. Trumbitch said that both the January scheme and its alternative, the enforcement of the Pact of London, were equally impossible. In the material sense, of course, they could actually be carried into effect, for Italy is in occupation of the territory in dispute and thus has only to proclaim her ownership. The moral effect, however, would be completely disastrous, not only for Italy's relations but for a European settlement as a whole, and would inevitably culminate in long-drawn-out warfare.

Wilson Line Accepted

The Jugo-Slavs, for their part, Dr. Trumbitch explained, went as far as they could in accepting the proposal, despite the heavy sacrifice of purely Slovene territory which that acceptance involved. They did not anticipate, however, that having gone thus far they would be urged to go to still further and impossible renunciations and they will in fact go no further.

When asked whether direct negotiations between themselves and Italy might not perhaps be more fruitful of results, Dr. Trumbitch acknowledged that they might, but remarked that in this connection the proposal must come from Italy, as the greater power. Surveying briefly other outstanding questions, Dr. Trumbitch, like the Rumanian statesmen who visited London recently, pronounced the Serbo-Rumanian frontier traced in the Banat entirely untenable, crossing and recrossing, as it does, the entire railway system of the region.

Belgrade Report Confirmed

He also confirmed a recent Belgrade report concerning the unsatisfactory position on the Danube, the navigation of which, he said, is at present chaotic. For instance, he explained, once goods pass beyond one's own boundaries, there is no tracing them again, just as on land the confusion and demoralization in southeastern Europe is so complete that rolling stock sent beyond the frontier has a habit of never coming back.

Turning finally to the persistent account of an anti-Serbian movement in Montenegro, Dr. Trumbitch said that it is true that insurgent bands, instigated from without, have been active, but declared that complete solidarity exists, as it always has, between the Montenegrins, as a whole, and the rest of the Jugo-Slav race, which is giving of its best to aid this, its least prosperous branch.

COALITION WINS AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The results of the Ashton-under-Lyne by-election, announced today are: Sir Walter de Frece, Coalition Unionist, 884; C. W. Robinson, Labor, 817; Sir Arthur Marshall, Independent Liberal, 351.

The figures at the general election were Sir Albert Stanley, Coalition Unionist, 10,260; T. F. Lister, 7334.

FRICION CAUSES ROBERT LANSING TO QUIT CABINET

Mr. Wilson's Disapproval of
Informal Conferences of His
Advisers Results in Retirement
of Secretary of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, sent his resignation to President Wilson on Thursday, and it was accepted yesterday, effective at once. No other change in the President's Cabinet in the last seven years caused so much stir in official circles, because of the issue on which President Wilson precipitated the resignation, namely, that Secretary Lansing had usurped the presidential authority in calling Cabinet meetings.

"Is it true, as I have been told," wrote President Wilson on February 7, "that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the government into conference?" To this, Secretary Lansing replied, on February 9, that it was true. He denied, however, any intention to usurp authority, and undertook to justify his course on the ground that he and other members of the Cabinet had been deprived of the President's guidance.

No Sudden Conviction

On all sides last night the question was asked, Why did the President ask about the Cabinet meetings in February, when they had been going on since last October? That the question of so-called usurpation of authority was not the only thing that disturbed the President is shown by the statement in his letter of February 11, which said that Secretary Lansing's admission "only deepens a feeling that was growing on me," and continued that in Paris, at the Peace Conference, he had felt that Secretary Lansing accepted his directions with reluctance.

President Wilson said further that there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting his action, whenever he was able to act, and accused Secretary Lansing of apparently trying to forestall his judgment by formulating action and merely asking the President's approval. He then said he must reluctantly accept Secretary Lansing's resignation, in order to have the opportunity to select someone "whose mind would more willingly go along with mine."

First Breach in Paris

In reply, Secretary Lansing said, under date of February 12, that he was not unmindful that a continuance of their present relations was impossible, and that ever since January, 1919, in Paris, he had been conscious of the fact. He would have resigned when he returned to the United States in July, he stated, if he had not thought such action would be misconstrued into hostility to ratification of the Peace Treaty. Recently he had decided to resign, and was waiting an opportune time to do so when the President's inquiry of February 7 arrived.

There was an impression last night that Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, would be named as interim Secretary of State, and might receive the permanent appointment. Mr. Polk was sent to Paris to participate in the Peace Conference after Mr. Lansing's return.

Official Interchange

The correspondence between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"Is it true, as I have been told, that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the government into conference? If it is, I feel it my duty to call your attention to considerations which I do not care to dwell upon until I learn from you yourself that this is the fact. Under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference, and no one but the President and the Congress has the right to ask their views or the views of any one of them on any public question."

"I take this matter up with you because, in the development of every constitutional system, custom and precedent are of the most serious consequence, and I think we will all agree in desiring not to lead in any wrong direction. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to write you to ask you this question, and I am sure you will be glad to answer."

"I am happy to learn from your recent note to Mrs. Wilson that your strength is returning."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Lansing's Statement

To the foregoing, Secretary Lansing replied as follows:

"My dear Mr. President, "It is true that frequently during your illness I requested the heads of the executive departments of the government to meet for informal conference. "Shortly after you were taken ill, in October, certain members of the Cabinet, of which I was one, felt that, in view of the fact that we were denied communication with you, it was wise for us to confer informally together on interdepartmental matters and matters as to which action could not be

postponed until your medical advisers permitted you to pass upon them. Accordingly I, as the ranking member, requested the members of the Cabinet to assemble for such informal conference, and in view of the mutual benefit derived, the practice was continued. I can assure you that it never for a moment entered my mind that I was acting unconstitutionally or contrary to your wishes, and there certainly was no intention on my part to assume powers and exercise functions which, under the Constitution, are exclusively confided to the President.

"During these troublous times, when many difficult and vexatious questions have arisen, and when, in the circumstances, I have been deprived of your guidance and direction, it has been my constant endeavor to carry out your policies as I understood them, and to act in all matters as I believed you would wish me to act. If, however, you think I have failed in my loyalty to you, and if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am, of course, ready, Mr. President, to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands."

"I am, as always, faithfully yours,
"ROBERT LANSING."

President Displeased

To the foregoing, President Wilson responded as follows:
"The White House, Washington, February 11, 1920."

"My dear Mr. Secretary,
"I am very much disappointed in your letter of February 9 in reply to mine asking about the so-called Cabinet meetings. You kindly explain the motives of those meetings, and I find nothing in your letter which justifies your assumption of presidential authority in such a matter. You say you felt that, in view of the fact that you were denied communication with me, it was wise to confer informally together on interdepartmental matters, and matters as to which action could not be postponed until my medical advisers permitted me to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the Cabinet, and therefore there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me."

Conviction Deepens

"This affair, Mr. Secretary, only deepens a feeling that was growing upon me. While we were still in Paris, I felt, and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance, and since my return to Washington, I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall my judgment by formulating action and merely asking my approval, when it was impossible for me to form an independent judgment, because I had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence."

"I therefore feel that I must frankly take advantage of your kind suggestion that if I should prefer to have another to conduct our foreign affairs you are ready to relieve me of any embarrassment by placing your resignation in my hands, for I must say that it would relieve me of embarrassment, Mr. Secretary, the embarrassment of feeling your reluctance and divergence of judgment, if you would give your present office up, and afford me an opportunity to select some one whose mind would more willingly go along with mine."

"I need not tell you with what reluctance I take advantage of your suggestion, or that I do so with the kindest feelings. In matters of transcendent importance, like this, the only wise course is, of course, in perfect candor, where personal feeling is, as much as possible, left out of the reckoning."

"Very sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON.
"Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

Mr. Lansing Resigns

On Friday, Secretary Lansing wrote as follows:

"My dear Mr. President,
"I wish to thank you sincerely for your candid letter of the eleventh, in which you state that my resignation would be acceptable to you, since it relieves me of the responsibility for action, which I have been contemplating, and which I can now take, without hesitation, as it meets your wishes."

"I have the honor, therefore, to tender you my resignation as Secretary of State, the same to take effect at your convenience."
"In thus severing our official association, I feel, Mr. President, that I should make the following statement, which I had prepared recently, and which will show you that I have not been unimpaired that the continuance of our present relations was impossible, and that I realized that it was clearly my duty to bring them to an end, at the earliest moment compatible with the public interest."

"Ever since January, 1919, I have been conscious of the fact that you no longer were disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service, or to internal affairs in general. Holding these views, I would, if I had consulted my personal inclinations alone, have resigned as Secretary of State and as commissioner to negotiate peace. I felt, however, that such a step might have been misinterpreted, both at home and abroad, and that it was my duty to cause you the great task in which you were then engaged. Possibly I erred in this, but if I did, it was with the best of motives."

Resignation Deferred
"When I returned to Washington in the latter part of July, 1919, my personal wish to resign had not changed, but again I felt that loyalty to you and my duty to the Administration compelled me to defer action, as my resignation might have been misconstrued

into hostility to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, or at least into disapproval of your views as to the form of ratification. I therefore remained silent, avoiding any comment on the frequent reports that we were not in full agreement. Subsequently, your serious illness, during which I have never seen you, imposed upon me the duty, at least I construed it to be my duty, to remain in charge of the Department of State until your health permitted you to assume again full direction of foreign affairs."

"Believing that that time had arrived, I had prepared my resignation, when my only doubt as to the propriety of placing it in your hands was removed by your letter indicating that it would be entirely acceptable to you. I think, Mr. President, in accordance with the frankness which has marked this correspondence, and for which I am grateful to you, that I cannot permit to pass unchallenged the imputation that in calling into informal conference the heads of the executive departments, I sought to usurp your presidential authority. I had no such intention, no such thought. I believed then, and I believe now, that the conferences which were held were for the best interests of your Administration and for the public, and that belief was shared by others whom I consulted. I further feel that the conferences were proper and necessary under the circumstances, and that I would have been derelict in my duty if I had failed to act as I did."

"I also feel, Mr. President, that candor compels me to say that I cannot agree with your statement that I have tried to forestall your judgment in certain cases by formulating action and merely asking your approval when it was impossible for you to form an independent judgment, because you had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence. I have, it is true, when I thought a case demanded immediate action, advised you what, in my opinion, that action should be, stating at the same time the reasons on which my opinion was based. This I conceived to be a function of the Secretary of State, and I have followed the practice for the past four years and a half. I confess that I have been surprised and disappointed at the frequent disapproval of my suggestions, but I have never failed to follow your decisions, however difficult it made the conduct of our foreign affairs."

"I need hardly add that I leave the office of Secretary of State with only good will toward you, Mr. President, and with a sense of profound relief. "Forgetting our differences and remembering only your many kindnesses in the past, I have the honor to be, Mr. President,
"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

Resignation Accepted

"My dear Mr. Secretary,
"Allow me to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of February 12th. It now being evident, Mr. Secretary, that we have both of us felt the embarrassment of our recent relations with each other, I feel it my duty to accept your resignation, to take effect at once; at the same time adding that I hope that the future holds for you many successes of the most gratifying sort. My best wishes will always follow you, and it will be a matter of gratification to me always to remember our delightful personal relations. Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.
"Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

Many Changes in Cabinet

Only Three of Men Originally Chosen by Mr. Wilson Now Remain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mr. President Wilson's original Cabinet, named in March, 1913, only three members remain—Albert S. Bursleson, Postmaster-General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. Six changes have taken place within the last few months.

The first break in the Cabinet came with the elevation of J. C. McReynolds, the first Attorney-General, to the Supreme Court. When relations with Germany began to grow tense, William Jennings Bryan resigned, and was succeeded by Robert Lansing, who has now left the Cabinet. On the 10th of February, 1916, Lindley M. Garrison resigned as Secretary of War, at about the time the troops were sent to the Mexican border. He was succeeded by Newton D. Baker.

There were no further changes during the war against Germany, but at its conclusion William Gibbs McAdoo resigned as Secretary of the Treasury and was succeeded by Carter Glass, then a Representative from Virginia. The six recent changes have taken place within a short time. Thomas W. Gregory resigned as Attorney-General, and A. Mitchell Palmer was put in his place. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, was succeeded by Joshua W. Alexander. The resignation of Carter Glass, who was chosen Senator from Virginia, led to a change whereby David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, became Secretary of the Treasury. The vacant office in the Department of Agriculture was filled by Edwin T. Meredith. A few days ago the resignation of Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior, which had long been rumored, became a fact, and John Barton Payne will replace him. The successor of Mr. Lansing as Secretary of State is still to be announced.

FLAGS OF THE NEW STATES
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Minister of Marine, in a note issued today, described the flags of new states recognized by the Allies. These are Latvia, red, white, and red horizontal stripes; Estonia, blue, black, and white horizontal stripes; Georgia, a crimson ground with a rectangle half black and half white in the upper corner; the Kingdom of the Hedjaz, black, green, and white horizontal stripes.

SKETCH OF CAREER OF MR. LANSING

Numerous Posts of International Importance Held by the Retiring Member of Cabinet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, who has just resigned as Secretary of State, had, previous to his appointment as counselor to the State Department early in 1914, held no public office. At that time he was chosen to succeed John Bassett Moore as counselor, because of his long experience in international law. As early as 1892 he was associate counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration, and from that



Robert Lansing
Retiring Secretary of State

time he was counsel in many such matters, in connection with the United States Bering Sea Claims Commission in 1896-97, before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, for the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration in 1908-10, and as special counsel for the United States in the American and British Claims Arbitration. In addition he had been in 1894-95 counsel to the Chinese and Mexican legations, and in the Venezuelan asphalt disputes he had been counsel for private parties.

Thus when he was finally chosen to succeed Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State, first on June 9, 1915, when he was given an ad interim appointment for 30 days, and on June 23 of the same year, when he was given the formal appointment, he brought to this, the most important position under the presidency, a knowledge of international affairs gained from long experience.

Appointment Welcomed

His appointment was welcomed by the country generally as an evidence that, in the trying times which finally led to America's entry into the war, the President was determined to have the best of advice from a professional student of international relations, regardless of mere politics. President Wilson's practice, however, of writing most of the important state documents himself did not allow his Secretary of State to get quite so much renown as some previous secretaries had gained. It was generally recognized, however, that Secretary Lansing was insuring in the work of the State Department a fundamental soundness of understanding and method, and that the President was relying very greatly on his ability. This was shown more clearly when Mr. Lansing was appointed one of the members of the Peace Commission. Throughout his four and one-half years at the head of the Department of State, he has been a hard worker and essentially a technical expert in the matters that have come up for his close consideration.

Of his notable public utterances, his speech before the officers' reserve corps at Madison Barracks, New York, in July, 1917, was marked by a declaration to the army that "enthusiasm and ardor are not all; they must be founded on a profound conviction of the righteousness of your cause." In January, 1918, he delivered one of the main addresses at the meeting of the New York Bar Association. In June of the same year he gave the honorary chancellor's address at Union College in which he said among other things: "However long it may take, however great the sacrifice may be, physical might uncontrolled by morality must never again be considered a standard of international right. Justice must and will become the supreme force in human affairs. No other result will insure civilization against the evil passions which today convulse the earth."

Views on Reconstruction Work
At the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Auburn Theological Seminary in October, 1918, he presented something of what the work of reconstruction would be. And in October, 1919, he gave an important address before the regents of New York University, in which he declared that "The dangers, as I see them, are a disposition to compromise, the principle of equal rights with the demand for special rights; an apparent willingness to conciliate by concessions in order

to avoid for the time being at least those evil conditions which threaten to result from the denial of class privileges; a timidity in meeting the issue squarely and boldly pointing out in what way it menaces the idea of democracy; and last, but by no means least, the tendency of many leaders of political thought to temporize with and placate certain elements of our population by accepting in a measure undemocratic doctrines which plainly violate the essential principle of the American political system."

In July, 1919, he finished his work in Paris on the Peace Commission, and sailed for the United States. Since then a good part of his time has necessarily been occupied with the so far futile attempts to get the Peace Treaty ratified by the Senate in one way or another.

He has been a constant student of the careful use of words, so essential

NEED OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT URGED

Demonstration Organized by the Women's National Council and National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in London

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
LONDON, England (Friday)—A demonstration organized by the Women's National Council and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship was held in Queen's Hall yesterday to urge the need for women in Parliament. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presiding. A number of well-known women occupied the platform and Lady Astor addressed the meeting as the first woman M. P.

The pressure of public business prevented the Premier from being present and a message of good wishes was read from him, in which he said, "I hope and believe that Lady Astor is the first of a noble band of women, representing every grade and class, who will adorn the House with their presence and their service to the State, with their great qualities of sympathy and enthusiasm."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, who deputized for the Premier, reviewing the development of woman suffrage and the position in public life now open to every woman, declared that women had yet a great deal to win, and said that he desired to see women more widely represented on the commissions appointed by the governmental and local authorities.

Sir Donald Maclean, in the course of a speech, said he had just heard a member who had been successful in the ballot and would introduce a bill in Parliament for equalizing women's status regarding the franchise. He hoped before the end of the session that women would be equal to men regarding the vote.

Lady Astor, in a characteristic and delightfully informal speech, said she felt she appeared before them as an advertisement of a lady M. P. They must not be put off by the advertisement but "must try to be one." She thought the chief reason women should be in Parliament was really on account of men, as men could not realize the human side, in the same way as women. She hoped that no woman would go into politics for merely personal ambition.

She appealed to women to drop all differences and cultivate the men's capacity of sticking together. She deprecated party politics and hoped that women would avoid them. Drink, she thought, was a question upon which the women's opinions were badly needed.

Miss Helen Fraser and R. Tothill, M. P., also spoke.

MR. DESCHANEL HANDS IN HIS RESIGNATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Yesterday's meeting in the Chamber of Deputies was marked by Paul Deschanel handing in his resignation as a Deputy and as the president of the Chamber, and by the adoption of the bill declaring that Mr. Poincaré has deserved well of his country.

Mr. Deschanel's resignation was made known by a letter read by Francis Arago, the vice-president of the Chamber, which said, "Called by the National Assembly to the presidential post, I beg to give into your hands my double resignation of president of the Council and Deputy. It is not without emotion that I leave this seat, where during 12 years I have had the confidence of my colleagues, and where my electors of Eure-et-Loire had intended me to remain 30 years. I pray you to offer the Chamber my thanks, and to assure the members of my unalterable devotion." Mr. Arago then said that he himself and his colleagues would always maintain their confidence in Mr. Deschanel.

A somewhat heated discussion arose during a sitting of the Chamber relative to the opposition of the Mayor of Brest with regard to a manifestation for the soldiers. Julius Steeg, the Minister of the Interior, in a speech, said that such a demonstration in honor of France's heroes cannot be considered dangerous, but is, rather, gallant. Mr. Bertrand, a Deputy, also protested against the Mayor of Brest's action and asked the Chamber to vote on certain measures to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

MR. MILLERAND'S VIEWS ON THE EAST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Commission on Foreign Affairs, presided over by Louis Barthou, has heard Alexander Millerand, the Premier, and General Niessel, chairman of the committee in control of the evacuation of the Baltic provinces. Mr. Millerand spoke to the commission on the eastern questions and read

the agreements passed during May, 1916, between England and France concerning Syria, which will serve as a basis in the London conference this week. Mr. Millerand affirmed that it was the French Government's duty to protect the French interests in Syria, whilst not following a policy of conquest.

Mr. Millerand then expressed his opinion on Constantinople, saying that he was in favor of maintaining the Turks in possession.

General Niessel declared that the Germans had revealed their bad faith and had only given in because they feared reprisals and a Lithuanian also declared that the Germans are striving to elude the military clauses of the Treaty, pretending that with 100,000 men they cannot insure internal order or combat Russian Bolshevism.

According to General Niessel, the Germans have a force of 450,000 men under arms, which they are designating by the name of "police." The German Government, he further said, is in touch with the Soviet Government, some of the German officers belonging to the Red Army. General Niessel also declared that the entente ought to have a definite policy toward the nations surrounding the Bolsheviks, namely, Poland, Finland, and Estonia, and should insist on them coming to a mutual agreement.

The debate ended by the commission expressing strongly the wish that in a definite settlement of eastern affairs the trade rights of France in Constantinople should be respected, seeing that they result from the agreements concluded in 1916 in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine.

PUBLIC SESSION OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

Reporters Present Resolutions Concerning the Subjects Privately Discussed—Personnel of International Jurists Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
LONDON, England (Friday)—The League of Nations Council held a public session today, at which the various reporters presented the resolutions concerning the subjects discussed privately. A. J. Balfour, who presided, commented on the businesslike and conciliatory atmosphere that had prevailed during the discussions, as being a good augury for the future of the League. Leon Bourgeois then reported on the organization of a permanent court of international justice, and moved the appointment of a committee of the following international jurists to report on the matter:

Baron Descamps, of Belgium, a member of the Hague Court of Arbitration; Luis M. Drago, former Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prof. Charles Fadda, of the faculty of jurisprudence of the University of Naples; Henry Fromageot, a French advocate; Professor Gram, of the University of Christiania, Norway, formerly judge of the mixed tribunals in Egypt; Baron Loder, of Holland; Baron Phillimore, former Lord Justice of Appeal, of England; Elihu Root, of the United States; Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Serbian minister to France; Satsuo Akidzuki, former Japanese ambassador to Austria; Rafael Altamira, a lawyer of Madrid; and Clovis Revilacqua, of Brazil.

The council also appointed the following members of the Saar Commission: Mr. Rault, French; Alfred von Boch, of the Saar Valley; Major Lambert, Belgian; and Count de Milke-Hyffeldt, Dane. A fifth name will be announced when an answer to the invitation has been received.

Paul Hymans then moved Sir Reginald Tower's appointment as High Commissioner at Danzig, and proposed that he be invited to submit the free city's Constitution for the league's approval.

On Baron Matsui's motion stipulations concerning minorities in the treaty between the Allies and Poland were placed under the guarantee of the league.

Finally, Mr. Balfour dealt with the admission of Switzerland, stating that the council considered Switzerland was prepared to accept the conditions bringing her within the League substantially, if not formally, and hence that the difficulties concerning her admission should be overlooked. The council, therefore, decided to admit Switzerland as an original member subject to the Swiss people's and cantons' confirmation of her desire to enter within the shortest possible time.

Mr. Balfour further announced the council's decision to convene a conference of states chiefly concerned to

study financial and exchange problems and said that the council would meet next in Rome.

Neutrals to Confer at The Hague

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—The Dutch Foreign Minister announced that a conference of neutrals, called by the Dutch Government to examine the plans of the experts of other countries for establishing a permanent international court of justice, as provided for under Article XIV of the League of Nations covenant, will meet at The Hague Peace Palace on February 16.

Delegates from Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland will attend and the results will be communicated to the League of Nations secretariat general, which has been informed of the meeting.

ARIZONA RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
PHOENIX, Arizona—The federal suffrage amendment was ratified unanimously on Thursday night by the Arizona Legislature at the special one-day session called for that purpose. The resolution was offered by the four women members of the House.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 31.
Number that stand against, 5.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 5.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.
UTAH—September 30, 1919.
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.
MAINE—November 5, 1919.
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.
OREGON—January 12, 1920.
INDIANA—January 18, 1920.
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.
ARIZONA, February 12, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.

PLANS FOR RUSSIAN TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE
NEW YORK, New York—William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, has been elected president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, which, during the next few months, will endeavor to develop a national commercial movement in regard to Russia, including plans for assisting American business interests in developing the Russian field.

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Antique Oriental RUGS
All noted pieces, which you are cordially invited to examine, by
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SYMPHONY HALL AND TREMONT TEMPLE
Monday Evening, February 16, 8 P. M.
Speakers
THE ULSTER DELEGATION
COME AND HEAR THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND
ADMISSION FREE
Doors Open to General Public After 7:30

AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON
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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEAUX, Conductor
Soloist—E. ROBERT SCHMITZ—Piano
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RUDDIGORE
Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera, considered by Kriebel of the Tribune as "The most triumphant achievement of the AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA CO." at the Park Theatre, Columbus Circle. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.
Happy Days
THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW!
EVERY DAY AT THE HIPPODROME
NEW YORK
HAPPY PRICES. Seats 6 weeks ahead



At Random
"I will say a few words of random,
and do you listen at random."

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
One day in the last century there was a fire in Warwick Castle. The damage was considerable, and some gentlemen, who regarded the huge building as a national treasure, attempted to get up a subscription for its restoration, and, in an unguarded moment, sent an invitation to participate to John Ruskin. Manifestly he felt secure of the sympathy of the famous critic; instead, however, of gaining it, he merely provoked the wrath of his wrath. Never surely did Mr. Ruskin indite such another letter as he sent to the press in reply. He was, he explained, endeavoring at that moment to obtain work for a young man, a member of an entire family condemned to live in one room, and he was asked in the midst of this to help to rebuild Lord Warwick's house. Some of the suggestions he threw out to the Earl may be omitted: they were Ruskinian in their direct and virile simplicity. But one was interesting: it was that he should turn the castle into a hotel, and pay for the restoration that way. And now comes the news that the castle has been sold to a syndicate, and is to be opened as a hotel for "wealthy Americans" visiting Shakespeare's country. One wonders which would have made Mr. Ruskin most angry, the offer to subscribe, or the accepting of his own panacea seriously.

Lord Warwick's House

The wealthy American tourists will be able to enjoy themselves immensely in "Lord Warwick's house," as Ruskin called it, for it is certainly one of the greatest houses in the world, and has been described as a greater than Versailles. Here they may revel over the stories of Guy of Warwick, and may even see his armor. It is true that the armor is late thirteenth century, and that Guy himself is a pure myth, but no self-respecting tourist, wealthy or otherwise, worries over such trifles. Besides, as Caxton said, when some one insinuated that Arthur of Lyonesse was a myth, such doubt "might be averted great blindness and folly." Just look at the evidence for the convincing of the wealthy tourists, just exactly such as was sufficient for good Master Caxton, five centuries ago: item, Guy's own skull. Mr. Ruskin had views for the use of this; item, Guy's effigy in palmer's weeds, as he made the pilgrimage to Palestine, where he slew innumerable Saracens; item, his helmet, breastplate, and shield, which he no doubt wore when he overthrew the giant Colbrand. However, the wealthy tourist need not worry, he can give up Guy, and still find all the wealth of English history, art, architecture, and beauty, at the Warwick Castle Hotel, for it is certain that no such other hotel will exist anywhere in the world.

The Tailor

Commerce is indeed today the world's Laird o' Cockpen. After the Hotel Warwick comes the tailor in politics, a theme which, for some abstract reason, the papers have lately been discussing. Ever since the famous three of Tooley Street announced themselves as "the people of England" Shakespeare's jests at the trade have been discounted. All the same the famous Merchant Taylors of London, whose Company had its beginnings when Edward the First was King, does not seem to have numbered any very great men in its ranks. To be sure there was Stow, the chronicler, who on presenting his Annals to the Master was voted an annuity of £4. But who, one wonders, was Speed, the map giver? And was "Old Mel," the remarkable grandchild of George Meredith, a member of the Company? It is in the States, however, that the tailor has done himself most justice. One president and a vice-president is quite a good showing in so limited an opportunity. And yet as you think of Teufelsdröckh, watching nightly the roofs of Weissenichtwo and the stars over them, it seems wonderful that the tailor has not a greater record.

Weissenichtwo

Weissenichtwo—I know not where. That is how Carlyle named his city of dreams, a name which surely might be taken for that of the Migdol of Professor Einstein. Small and bare; that is how Mr. Renwick, who has just been to Berlin, for the London Daily Chronicle, to see the professor, describes it. But in it are dreamed dreams such as, perhaps, have not been dreamed since Newton sat in the little Migdol on the tiles of St. Martin Street. Sir Isaac conceived the idea of gravity from a falling apple. Professor Einstein told Mr. Renwick that the sight of a man falling from a roof set him realizing that a person falling was entirely without sense of the pull of gravity. At the same time, he assured him that the boy in the street would still have to go on learning Euclid. All the same, the professor's mental city is the city of Weissenichtwo, for, as he told his

visitor, "Who can say in what direction the branches of a growing tree will next shoot out?"

L. G. and H. C. H.

As a matter of fact it is just like that with Mr. Lloyd George, only that a certain unregenerate paper compares him to an eel instead of a tree. Reaction and Liberalism are angling for "his soul or his tail," says this paper—a Liberal one of course—and the great eel, operating on interior lines, is watching them both with sardonic reticence, and enjoying himself immensely. Truly, when you come to think of it, the mind of the world is always thinking in the same circles, as Shylock pointed out several centuries ago. Across the Atlantic, in the United States, Democrat and Republican are watching a very fishy fly, lying under the bank, and making no commotion at all, and are endeavoring to get their landing gaffs under it. Now one now another, announces that the feat has been accomplished, but the fish seems entirely unaware of it. However the Republican convention comes first. When it is over, that suggestion which Mr. Garvin throws out about Mr. Lloyd George, will have ceased from troubling. One side or the other, insists Mr. Garvin pertinaciously, "will have to be sure of him." But the question is, What does the eel say?

LA MONTAUSIER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The list of women theater managers is a small one, if the ventures of the present day moving picture directors are left out of account. It is all the more surprising to recall the career of Marguerite Brunet, "dite" la Montausier, at Paris from the latter years of the eighteenth century through the beginning of the nineteenth. Paris has never been a good field for women's ventures, for the intense conservatism of the French has always been a powerful barrier. But la Montausier, although street ballad singers sold libels at her very doors, triumphed over all obstacles. She came originally from Bayonne and passed some of her earliest years in America, where, perhaps, she learned her independence. Returning to Paris, she assisted her aunt in a dressmaking establishment in the Rue Saint Roch, at the same time acting small parts as occasion offered. Soon she was manager of provincial theaters in Normandy and the Loire.

In some way she became a protégée of Marie Antoinette and secured permission to build a theater at Versailles, which is still standing. She was given charge of the court performances as well.

The eve of the taking of the Bastille she purchased from the Duke of Orleans 11 arcades of the Palais Royal. There she opened the Théâtre de la demoiselle Montausier.

Her theater lobby became the meeting place of the social and intellectual world of Paris. On an upper floor she maintained a small salon, and received frequently such personages as Fabre d'Églantine, Barras, Beaumarchais, Talma—and tradition has it that even the great Napoleon honored her receptions.

When the allies invaded France she organized a company of 85 artists and sent them to the Belgian front to play before the soldiers of the old guard.

Her ambition having led her into further exploits, she was arrested for building a large auditorium opposite the Bibliothèque Nationale. The pretext was that it would be easy to destroy the library by setting fire to her premises. In prison, where she remained some 20 years, a victim of obscure enemies, she wrote her memoirs.

Undismayed, upon gaining once more her freedom, she opened la salle Olympique in the Rue de la Victoire, rented la salle Favart, and in 1807 founded the Théâtre des Variétés on the Boulevard Montmartre. Every night she was to be found in an orchestra seat at the Variétés keeping a sharp eye on the quality of the entertainment she was offering the public.

In time she became a theatrical legend and appeared as the heroine of more than one play, notably in "Les Quatre Ages du Palais Royal," "Mademoiselle Montausier," and last of all in Caillavet and de Piers' "La Montausier," produced at the Galté in 1904.

Binet, during the Directorate period, engraved a charming plate of the beau monde assembled in the foyer of the théâtre Montausier. Collectors of rare theatrical memorabilia will do well to include a copy of this plate in their collections—if they can find one on the market!

THE SUCCESS OF ONE IMMIGRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Fifteen years ago a Hungarian came to this country and went to Chicago, where he worked for five years in the stockyards; at the end of that time he found that he had nothing ahead and saw few chances that he would ever have; so he came to Duluth and picked out some swamp land near the village of Meadowslands. He had to borrow part of the money necessary to bring himself and family here. But he had enough to make the first payment of \$1 an acre on 70 acres of wild land. This was 10 years ago. A fortnight ago he sold that farm for \$70 an acre, and with the proceeds and the accumulation of those 10 years of farm work on this \$5 land, he has bought a larger farm, well stocked and improved, for \$35,000, paying nearly half down and giving mortgages for the deferred payments. That is the story of one immigrant, and it can be told of many others, with necessary variants and perhaps not usually so brilliantly, who have settled in this part of Minnesota.

OLD UPPING-BLOCKS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Before coaching came into general application for travelers along the great roads, and when men fared by the united efforts of themselves and their sturdy nags along the length and breadth of the land, the hardy horsemen, lured to all kinds of weather, bumped manfully in the saddle, and thought no hardship of the necessity. Long after coaches ran regularly, the robust country gentlemen continued to ride long distances on horseback, according to be, as they thought, "effeminate"; and for many a year the farmers continued not only in the saddle, but they took their sweethearts and wives with them, riding on a pillion, behind. Indeed, there was the time when ladies who did not possess carriages and who could not themselves manage a horse, rode pillion behind a servant. A survival of that custom is to be seen today in the waistcoat worn by grooms. It is a relic of the days when the lady occupied the pillion and laid hold of her man servant's waistbelt.

The commercial travelers long continued to perform their journeys on horseback. These "ambassadors of commerce," as they have rather grandly been styled, were not elegant cavaliers, nor were their horses "showy ones"; just stout-limbed, steady-going animals who could easily carry a heavy valise as well as a sturdy middle-aged man's weight.

It is perfectly obvious that there must have been many among these horsemen who were altogether beyond the possibility of exhibiting that form of agility known as "throwing a leg"; that is to say, of mounting from the stirrup and flinging the right leg across a horse's back. For them the chair or stool, as an aid, in front of the house; and on the roadside the "mounting stone" or "upping-block," or, as they style it in Scotland, the "loupin-on" stone.

The Oldest Example

A good many examples of these aids to getting on a horse yet remain. The most remarkable, as also it is the oldest, is that which stands on the broad grassy selva of the highway on the route between Banbury and Northampton; an up-and-down road, exactly characteristic of what Horace Walpole wrote of as the "dumpling hills of Northamptonshire," where the rises and falls go in a fashion which can be typographically expressed thus— in printers' brackets. This specimen, as the inscription tells us, was set up by one Thomas Hight (or Kight) of Warden, in 1659. This mounting block stands between the villages of Warden and Aston-le-Walls; this latter a place which owes its peculiar name to a line of prehistoric intrenchments running through the parish.

There stands an old undated upping-block on the crest of Shotover Hill, beside the deserted road which was once your only way into Oxford. I like to think it must have been just here that the highwayman stopped Charles Wesley, brother of the more famous John, in 1739. Highwaymen were then the usual adjuncts of the scenery. Few landscapes were complete without one of them; and accordingly Charles was stopped here by a member of that fraternity, who asked him for his money. Wesley, meekly handed him his purse, containing 30 shillings, which we may well suppose he had received for exactly this contingency, for he had a larger sum, 30 guineas, in another pocket. "Have you no more?" asked the highwayman; and Wesley produced a few halfpence. Again the bandit asked the question; whereupon, Charles Wesley, who could no more tell an untruth than another conscientious hero in that way of whom you know well enough, bade him search for himself. It was a successful ruse. The highway pest thought this to be a surly way of saying "no," and declined the search. In this entirely proper way, Wesley saved alike his conscience and his 30 guineas.

Along the Great North Road there remain several upping-blocks; notably at the thirty-ninth milestone from London, between Baldock and Biggleswade, where, in a curiously frugal way, an economy of effort, so to speak, the milestone itself is cut into steps, for the use of horsemen. The same idea is found at Slibbington, by Wansford Bridge, where the date, 1708, and the initials "E. B.," standing for "Edward Boulter," may yet be read. At Chew Magna on the Bristol and Wells road, a large specimen stands by the footpath. Others may be discovered on the Holyhead Road, between Dunchurch and Coventry, two on the London and Worcester road, at Beckley Corner, near Forest Hill, in the neighborhood of Oxford, and just before the fifty-third milestone from

London; between Stanton, St. John, and Islip. Others may be seen at a fork of roads near Daylesford; at 6½ miles from Cirencester, as you go toward Quenington and Lechlade; and a number exist, of course, outside old Inns and country houses. Outside the "Duke of Wellington" Inn, at Riding Mill village, Northumberland, there is something very special in the way of upping-blocks; a series of five stone steps, broad and easy, built against the wall of that hostelry, giving ready accommodation for every kind of rider. There is even a mounting-stage of timber in the churchyard wall of Wingfield church, Norfolk, which has been from time to time renewed.

The Most Remarkable Upping-Block

But the most remarkable, for its size, of these old relics is the great standing-stone at Jackamets Bottom, 4½ miles south of Cirencester, where the ancient Fosse Way branches off to the left, leaving that broad and well-traveled high road, the road to Tetbury. From this point to Bath, the Fosse Way is in long stretches entirely deserted, and has been for over 100 years. None seek to go that way, save the hardy explorer in summer time, eager to trace the route of that immemorially ancient track; and then the effort demands some determination, for the grass grows knee-high,

and here and there thickets have overgrown what was once a road. In the hollow called "Jackamets Bottom" stands an old, substantially built stone farmhouse. It was once an inn. It stood there, strategically, so to say, at the parting of two roads, to advantage in securing the custom of travelers along both. The name "Jackamets" is a puzzle to most people. Some have thought it to be a corruption of "Akeman," the road between Cirencester and Bath having also been a part of the Saxon and Roman "Akeman Street." But, delving into local records, the explanation of the name seems simple, the land hereabouts having long been the property of Jakeman's family. So long ago as 1355, according to the "Inquisitiones Post Mortem," one Walter Jakemans was the owner of the land here. "Jakeman" is not now a prominent personal name in these parts of Gloucestershire, but it is a very well-known one in Herefordshire.

A Latin Inscription

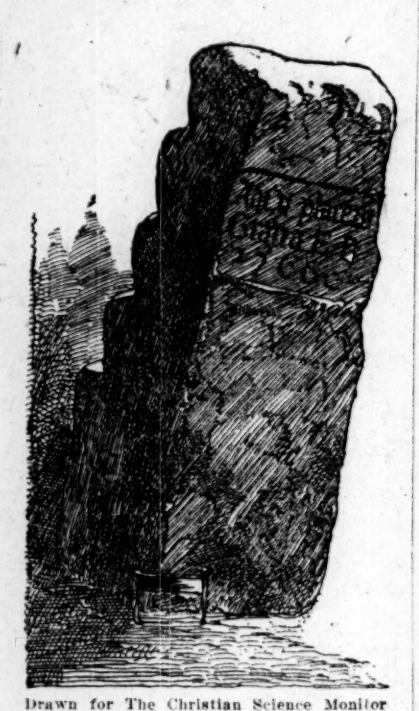
Very rough and battered is the old stone outside this sometime hostelry and it is cut out of coarse-grained stuff, so that it is difficult to read the inscription on it. Also it is mostly in the old Gothic type of lettering. When we add that it is also in Latin, the words of the farmer respecting it, "No one can read it" are understandable, if not quite correct. Some of us can. It is "Adsu placere. Gratia E. B. 1766," which I take to mean, "Be pleased to mount. By grace (or favor) of E. B." No record survived to tell us who was this person who so quaintly provided for the travelers of 154 years ago, but it seems likely that he was one of the Biddulph family, who owned land in this neighborhood.

The stone stands over four feet high, with five steps, far taller than necessary for mounting a horse. It was, in fact, intended for the use of passengers climbing to the roof of a coach.

SECOND CUTS
COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-tensing
AI SAUCE
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Money deposited on or before
FEB. 16
Will draw interest from that date
DEPOSITS OVER \$12,000.000

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Upping-Block, Jackamets Bottom, near Cirencester

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OUR CUPBOARDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing would induce us to live in a flat. We had said so often and we meant it. No, we must have a house of our own, however small. So we lived in a house, first in a small house and then in a large house, and we liked them both. Now we have a flat again, and we never want to live in a house again. But then you see ours is a wonderful flat. It has enough cupboards. Our landlord must be a friendly, thoughtful man, for he has put a cupboard in every nook and corner and a shelf in every angle and cranny; and I ask you, could you have proof of a kinder landlord than that?

Nevertheless the move from a house too large for you, to a flat just the right size, provides stern mental discipline. The very day we began to pack up, our sins of omission returned home to roost—we found them in the attic cupboard. For years we had lacked the moral courage to get rid of things. We had popped them away in the attic, and all forsooth because there was so much room there. Now the hour of reckoning has arrived.

Out they have to come, and a pathetic enough pageant they made on their short, ignoble journey from the cupboard to the attic floor. There's a music stand—broken, parts of an ancient clock, the wreck of a once-gloves, hothouse, old rubbers, odd gloves, hats that you would not wear in the dark, coats that you could not wear in the daytime, snowshoes, snapshots, sunshades, cubist pictures, and mid-Victorian mezzotints, Albanian knives, Chinese masks, and odds and ends from the 10-cent store. Oh, why—why was our attic so large?

The Decision Made

You look at your hedge-podge; you think of your flat. Happily, you hardly yet appreciate your landlord's foresight in the matter of cupboards, so necessity makes you bold. They must go. Once the decision is taken, a veritable load is off your mind. You never knew that the family photographs weighed you down or that Juliet's dress on the top shelf clung around your feet whenever you walked, but, once the flat has gone forth, away you bounce like an inflated balloon and bound down those stairs you walked up so laboriously.

There is still the partner in all your ventures to placate. He has not even had a spring-cleaning acquaintance with the stowaways, so you invite him up to inspect. To your horror he strolls around the discards pulling out this and that and claiming them as old friends. The leather writing case went to the Transvaal with him, the coach horn—"why we bought that at Cambridge when we meant to drive tandem—never got any further than the horn though. Pity to let the old things go!"

Here is an impossible situation. Something has to be done. With force and feeling you picture the overcrowded cupboards at the flat, disgorge their crammed-in contents on the head of whoever should rashly open the door; in lighter vein you remind him he has lived in comparative ease and comfort for ten years or more without ever feeling the need of his Albanian knives, writing case, or coach horn. Eloquence prevails. "Well, let them go," he says, and makes blithely for the stairs, singing with Koko:

"He's got 'em on the list—he's got 'em on the list;
And they'll none of 'em be missed—and they'll none of 'em be missed."

You chuckle, for he had come up the stairs somewhat glumly. Who can tell? Perhaps that magenta cushion was the albatross about his neck, and he never knew it.

Distribution of Articles

Then came the fun. Where were the things to go? The snowshoes made Jimmy Brown, who delivers our groceries, supremely happy. Mrs. Tupper says the "art" lamp shade looks "real classy" in her daughter's house on Greenfield Avenue. As for the writing case, we would buy a new one any day and give it to Edward again to share his joy in it. Edward is seven with bright eyes and pink cheeks. His eyes shone and his cheeks were two shades pinker than usual when he ex-

amines his treasure and poked his fingers into its pockets. Then he looked the case up, tucked it under his arm, looked at his five-cent watch and said in perfect, but quite unconscious imitation of his father, "Well, I must be getting off to the office now."

The rest of our mountain melted away by degrees and that is how we came to appreciate our landlord's prodigality in the matter of cupboards.

Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright
Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—lasts four times as long as ordinary polish.

Black Silk Stove Polish
Is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your hardware or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.

There's "A Shine in Every Drop"
Get a Can TODAY

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

More About the "Factory Mind"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As one of 33 years' experience with the "factory type of mind" and the "slavery of the machine," would like a few words on S. C.'s article in The Christian Science Monitor of January 20.

To the assertion, "the machine does not enslave," I beg to state that that depends very largely upon what we call machine. The grind of "the machine" is the continual effort to produce more, or at least to keep up a high standard of output or efficiency.

There is just about the same amount of dynamic force expended in the operation of a lathe or a bolt-threader as there is required to operate a child's toy train or a power coffee grinder; all you have to do is to look on and think while the mechanical device carries out the thought.

The real "slavery of the machine" comes when one has to do handwork with clock-work regularity, or when you supply a part, as it were, of the machine by keeping one or both hands (and sometimes a foot or two) in constant use as feeders or off-bearers of the product of the machine in use.

A laundry girl ironing shirt waists by hand, trying to keep an hourly average day after day and week after week, is in bondage to the "slavery of the machine" more, yes very much more, than the mechanic who feeds the lathe.

But, after all has been said, the whole condition is mental—the thought that would exact of a fellow man more for a day's work than that for which the employer is willing to compensate him: this is the machine.

(Signed) R. A. WEBSTER.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE STEAMER BELL

"On the Ohio," by Harry Bennett
Ably, gives the reader many quaint glimpses of the river steamboat people and their ways. Of one of these he writes:

It was just at the base of this bench-lined bank that we espied a magnificent excursion steamer being prepared for her winter berth in the Kanawha harbor, just around the corner. . . . A great bell is one of her proudest possessions; for in addition to having a splendid tone, it has also an eventful history. It once belonged to the famous steamboat Morning Star, back in 1878; then, somehow, it was lost track of. For many years steamboat men along the three great rivers kept their ears acock for its unusual tone. One day, it was heard offshore at Louisville and traced to a belfry—above a fertilizer factory! "Where'd you get that bell?" the "river sleuth" breathlessly demanded of the factory man.

"Bought it in a junk yard down in Memphis," drawled the owner with an amused smile and a stifled yawn. "Why?"

"Well, I'd like to buy it—it's a steamboat bell and it ain't decent to have such a bell on a factory—and a fertilizer factory at that!"

"All right, give me \$200 and take the bell down yourself; it took half the riggers in Louisville to get it up there; so you'll have some little old job on your hands to get it down again."

"I'll tackle it all right—here's half your money—I'll be back with the balance and a gang of men tomorrow."

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Fine Lisle	\$3.90	Fine Silk (hem top)	\$6.45
		Fine Silk (rib top)	7.00
(3 pairs in a box)		(6 pairs in a box)	
Silk	\$3.75	Fine Cotton	\$5.10
Heavy Silk	\$4.95	Fine Lisle	\$5.40
(3 pairs in a box)		FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	
(3 pairs in a box)		(6 pairs in a box)	
Sizes 6 to 8	\$1.80	Sizes 6 to 8	\$3.50
Sizes 8½ to 11	\$2.10	Sizes 8½ to 11	\$4.10

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DEMOCRATS OFFER ARTICLE X DRAFTS

Senator Hitchcock Changes Policy on Treaty Initiative—White House Not Consulted—Round Robin by Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two alternative drafts of a reservation to Article X of the League of Nations covenant, either of which will secure the support of approximately 40 Democratic senators in the coming fight for ratification of the Treaty of Peace, were submitted yesterday to the Republican leaders by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader. This was the first concrete proposal for a compromise on the "heart of the covenant" that was wholly initiated on the Administration side of the Senate. On coming forward with two definite propositions, either of which the Republicans are invited to present on the floor, Mr. Hitchcock abandoned his policy of leaving the initiative entirely in the hands of the opposition. The presentation of the two drafts yesterday took the form of a round robin, 28 Democratic senators pledging themselves to support whichever of the two forms the Republicans pleased to take. One of the reservations is in all essentials the one that was being discussed in the bipartisan conference, when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, delivered his ultimatum that he would not yield an iota either on his reservation on Article X or the Monroe Doctrine. The alternative submitted by the Democratic leader is the last reservation framed on Article X by William Howard Taft former President and sent to some of the "mild reservation" senators during the last recess when informal conferences looking toward an agreement were in progress. The Taft reservation was discussed in the bipartisan conference, but was not accepted as a basis of agreement.

Although only 28 Democrats signed the formal offer made by Senator Hitchcock as a solution of the difficulty over Article X, which is the main obstacle to the ratification of the Treaty, the Nebraska Senator asserted that he was confident 40 members on the Democratic side would stand by the compromise.

Statement by Senator Hitchcock

The following is the statement of Senator Hitchcock, which embodies the alternative reservations:

"The undersigned senators, as a means of securing ratification of the Treaty, will support as a reservation on Article X either of the following reservations, the first one being the reservation as framed in the bipartisan conferences recently held and the second one being the last proposed reservation by former President Taft.

"Bipartisan reservation: 'The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or the economic boycott to preserve the territorial integrity or protect the independence of any other country under the provisions of Article X or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any such purpose, but the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power in the premises, will consider and decide what moral obligation, if any, under the circumstances of any particular case, when it arises, should move the United States in the interest of world peace and justice to take action therein and will provide accordingly.'

"Which ever of the above reservations is preferred by Republican supporters of the Treaty will, as a compromise, be acceptable to us."

Democrats Who Are Pledged

Following are the Democratic senators who signed this offer: Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona; Allee Pomerene, Ohio; John F. Nugent, Idaho; John B. Kendrick, Wyoming; William F. Kirby, Arkansas; Morris Sheppard, Texas; P. G. Gerry, Rhode Island; Charles A. Culberson, Texas; H. L. Meyers, Montana; Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; Lee Overman, North Carolina; Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee; Andrews A. Jones, New Mexico; Thomas Walsh, Montana; Key Pittman, Nevada; Oscar Underwood, Alabama; William H. King, Utah; J. C. Beckham, Kentucky; Park Trammell, Florida; Charles B. Henderson, Nevada; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; George Earle Chamberlain, Oregon; William J. Harrie, Georgia; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana.

The two drafts were submitted to Mr. Lodge by Senator Hitchcock late yesterday afternoon. While the Massachusetts Senator refused to express his view of the Democratic proposal, he undertook to submit it to his "constituents" on the Republican side on Saturday.

Senator Lodge Says 64 Votes Needed

"The reservation that will be adopted," said Senator Lodge, "is the one that can secure the support of 64 senators. The point has been

reached when we must think in terms of votes. That 40 Democratic senators should support either of these two alternatives does not help the cause of ratification. We must have 64 senators lined up on some one proposition. This is the determining factor."

In regard to the reservations proposed by the Democrats, it was pointed out as significant that the first one is that which the acting minority leader submitted to President Wilson when the bi-partisan conference broke down and which the latter declared was couched in "unfortunate" language. It was also considered important that the Democrats in submitting the reservation yesterday acted wholly independent of the White House. Mr. Hitchcock asserted that he had not consulted the President before 28 Democrats pledged themselves to support a definite proposal.

Again, in this same reservation, the Democratic senators have accepted in fact a fundamental Republican premise in refusing to "assume an obligation" under Article X, although the refusal, as the reservation is phrased, does not apply to the economic boycott under article XVI of the League covenant.

CRITICISM AS A SERVICE TO NAVY

Inability to Withstand It Seen by Rear Admiral Sims as a Defect of the American People

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—Rear

Admiral William S. Sims told an audience here that "Americanism" was a defect because Americans could not withstand adverse criticism. He also issued a warning that the United States would be found unprepared for the next war, unless the Navy Department accepted the advice of "men who know." He also said that he had forecast the world war in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in 1910.

"This is the only country in the world which refuses to allow military men to criticize," Rear Admiral Sims declared. The policy of the Navy Department, he said, is, "We are all right; but if we are all wrong don't let anybody tell us about it."

Rear Admiral Sims said that the United States might be "up against it" if it were obliged to face an enemy navy single-handed. In the late war, the German Navy was fighting the navies of all the allied countries. Whatever criticism he had made of the navy, he said, was for the good of the service. He declared that he had praised the men of the navy for their work, but that he had told the truth in certain respects where the truth was not welcome.

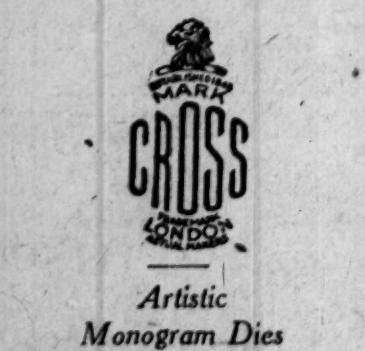
When in England, he said, he had written to this country to urge that the news be published in a way to dispel the common view that the United States was fighting the whole war. At the time, he said, this country's force was only 3 per cent of the force engaged. His advice did not meet with favor.

As to charges that he was pro-British, he said that any man who lived in a foreign country to study conditions would be called pro-something or other; even Mr. Hoover was being called pro-British.

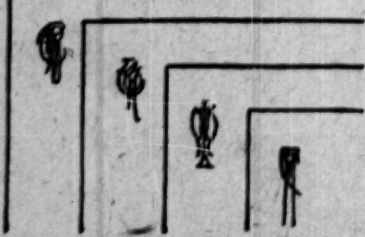
WELCOME ASKED FOR THE IMMIGRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTHROP, Massachusetts—Major Richard H. Waldo, general manager of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and former military and business manager of The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper published by the American expeditionary forces in France, declared in an address before the Winthrop post of the American Legion that deportation of aliens is un-American, and that the legion should extend a welcome to aliens in this country. The United States depends upon immigration for its further advancement, he asserted. Major Waldo also felt that production of luxuries is too prevalent in this country and that production of necessities is lagging. Many American Legion posts, it is announced, will observe the coming week as "Make Friends with An Alien" week.



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Set, Temple Place and West St.

JUBILATION BY THE SUFFRAGE WORKERS

Clean Fight and Splendid Victory Celebrated by Delegates at Chicago Convention, Expected to Be Association's Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After half a century of organized endeavor, the National American Woman Suffrage Association celebrated yesterday the victory which is expected soon in the United States.

"The trail has been long and winding, the struggle has been tedious and wearying; you have made many sacrifices and received many hard knocks. Be joyful today. There will never be another day like this." So Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt told this last convention of the association. She laid down her final presidential address with the adjuration, "Rejoice, applaud, be glad you've won."

The women who filled every corner of the great gold room of the Congress Hotel then let their joy overflow. The memories of many present turned back to the famous Progressive Party demonstrations, held within a stone's throw of the scene. It was another, of a different tone, of a different character, of a different tone, the personal note lacking in the celebration of the triumph of the cause.

This woman's celebration lasted 30 minutes, spontaneous throughout, with no single sign from the leaders to revive a flagging enthusiasm. They had a solid half hour of jubilation without straining it out, and then went back to business.

Behind all the joy lay the deep feeling of a grand work well done, a great trust faithfully kept, and this feeling swelled so near to the surface that it touched many delegates close to tears, as their president, recounting the long battle, ran over the names of captains of earlier years and assured her soldiers that the ratification of the national suffrage amendment was certain to come very soon. It had been throughout a clean fight.

"We should be glad and grateful today, but more we should be proud, proud of the fact that 51 years of organized endeavor have been clean, constructive, conscientious," said Mrs. Catt. "Our army never resorted to lies, innuendo, and misrepresentation. It never called its enemies names. It marched forward when its forces were most disorganized by disaster. It always met argument with argument, honest doubt with proof of error. In every corner it sowed seeds of justice and trusted to time to bring the harvest. It has aided boys in high schools with their essays in debates and later heard their confident votes of 'yes' in legislatures. Little girls came to our meetings, listened and accepted, and later as mature women became leaders."

In all the years it has never paid a federal lobbyist and so far as I know no State organization has paid a legislative lobbyist. During the 50 years it has rarely had a salaried officer, and even then she has been paid less than her earning capacity elsewhere. It has been an army of volunteers who have estimated no sacrifice too great, no service too difficult. It has had great fearless women in its ranks, all down the decades. It has been a cause to live for."

As to charges that he was pro-British, he said that any man who lived in a foreign country to study conditions would be called pro-something or other; even Mr. Hoover was being called pro-British.

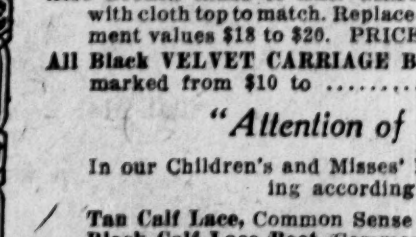
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listments in the army. Some of the most jubilant of the marching victors came from the south, where suffrage has encountered its most stubborn resistance.

Delegations then sang "Illinois," "Dixie," "My Old Kentucky Home," and other familiar songs, filling the room with more or less strength. Now and then the convention swelled into a common song. "The Star Spangled Banner," "Pack Up Your Troubles," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." After quiet had come again, Mrs. Catt read a telegram from President Wilson congratulating the association that its work was so near its triumphant end and wishing the League for Women Voters the same success. Gratitude for his help was returned to the President. Mrs. Catt reported that no other amendment to the federal Constitution had made such a record in adoption as the National Suffrage Amendment.

Concentration of Effort

Suffragists Working for Ratification in Remaining States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Not for a long time has the woman question in politics assumed such conspicuous proportions as at present. Efforts are being concentrated on the pivotal states essential for completing ratification of the suffrage amendment.

Republicans were the first to see the handwriting on the wall and to seek the glory of ratification and the votes of grateful beneficiaries. The advantage rests with them up to the present, but the Democrats are making belated efforts to snatch some of it.

As the importance of gathering in the few remaining states grows acute, suffragists are urging on both parties, the probable results of failing to support the measure. Arizona ratified yesterday. Oklahoma's Legislature has been called in special session for February 21 and is expected to ratify at once. New Mexico takes up suffrage on Monday, but the suffragists are not so sanguine about the outcome there.

Five States must be won, six if the Supreme Court decides against the suffragists in the Ohio test case coming up in March. The States from which these five or six must be won include: Maryland, where the regular Legislature is in session; Washington, where the Governor has refused to call a special session on the ground of expense; Delaware, where the Governor hesitates lest the school code will be repeated; Connecticut and Vermont, which have anti-suffragist Governors; West Virginia, where the Governor and Legislature are said to be friendly, but a special session of the Legislature has to be called later and the Governor is waiting to combine the two.

New Jersey was regarded as one of the most difficult states in the Union in which to get favorable action, yet it ratified the amendment last week. P. H. Barrow, who went to New Jersey as the representative of the Republican senatorial and congressional committees, wrote:

"If New Jersey could be carried, any state can."

PROSECUTOR GETS EVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A verified copy of the testimony against the Socialist assemblymen presented at the trial conducted by the Judiciary Committee has been sent to the district attorney's office. Alexander I. Rorke, assistant district attorney, said that this evidence would be examined carefully in order to determine whether any of the state statutes had been violated.

ORDER FOR RELEASE REFUSED

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The King's Bench Division Court today here, refused to grant an order for the release of the Lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, Tom Kelly, M. P., who is in Wormwood Scrubbs prison. The refusal was on the ground that Mr. Kelly was out of the jurisdiction of the court.

PROPOSED SALE OF SHIPS IS DEFENDED

Shipping Board Chairman Explains It Was Not Thought Wise to Refit Vessels With Public Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The program of the United States Shipping Board, for the disposal of ships formerly owned by Germans precipitated a lively discussion in the Senate yesterday. A resolution was introduced by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, directing the board not to sell the ships at auction on Monday, as planned, and requiring three months' advertising before there could be any sales, and then only if "proper prices" were received.

Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, sought to amend the resolution so as to include government-built ships as well as ships seized from the Germans, declaring that none of the government's ship holdings should be disposed of without legislation by Congress.

Democrats and Republicans joined in the attack on the Shipping Board, becoming much exercised over the alleged destruction of the budding American merchant marine, which had been so much exploited. William R. Hearst filed suit for an injunction, which added fuel to the flames.

Judge Payne Allays Apprehensions

It was decided to call Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, promptly before the Senate Commerce Committee. His testimony sufficiently allayed the apprehensions of the senators to cause a postponement of the resolution.

Judge Payne said that it would cost the United States many millions of dollars to recondition the ships for use. The Shipping Board was held responsible and authorized for selling ships, and it did not feel that it would be wise to spend this money, incurring long delay necessary in refitting the ships, and to attempt to operate them under existing conditions.

Judge Payne promised the committee that any offers received at the auction on Monday would be referred to it for approval before actual sales were made.

About 30 former German passenger ships and 75 cargo ships which had been interned in this country from the beginning of the war were taken over by the government when the United States entered the conflict," he explained. "The navy appraised them and the 30 passenger vessels were transferred to the army to serve as troop ships. Recently most of them were returned to the Shipping Board."

Cost Thought Excessive

"It was found that the cost of reconditioning them would be so heavy that we feared it was excessive. We discussed whether the board could operate them without loss and decided to advertise them for sale in order to determine by the bids received whether we could get for them their present value. Accordingly we notified all the shipping people that we would receive bids to be opened January 20."

"The individual bids aggregated about the same for 20 ships, that the

single bid did for the entire 30, or about \$23,000,000. Action on the individual bids was deferred and our repair division was directed to make estimates on the costs of reconditioning the 20 vessels. It calculated that it would cost \$7,525,166 to recondition these 20 vessels. Then we got estimates on the cost of producing new, the 20 ships under the present conditions and, taking this figure, we calculated depreciation on each ship at 5 per cent per year on the period since it was built. Whether I ought to 'give these figures publicly to the committee' I doubt; the bidders would be very glad to have the information.

Sale to Americans Only

"A public auction at which competitive bids would be received was announced for Monday, next, at 10 o'clock. It was required that the vessels should be sold only to American citizens, operated under the American flag and on routes fixed by the Shipping Board. On these conditions the sales division was directed to proceed, with the sale, but the sales were in all cases to be subject to the board's approval. None of the ships is now in operation, except six which the War Department still holds as transports."

Judge Payne made it clear that the proposed disposition of the 30 ships involved did not include foreign ownership, which he pointed out was prohibited under the Act of 1916.

The whole cost of repairing and renewing the 30 ships proposed to be sold, Judge Payne said, would be about \$75,000,000.

Letter to President

Judge Payne sent a letter to the President reading in part as follows: "In view of the vicious but characteristic attack against the Shipping Board emanating from a certain quarter re the sale of the former German passenger ships, may I state the simple facts?"

"The ships are to be sold to Americans only, and will sail under the American flag, will serve the routes which, in the opinion of the Shipping Board, will best serve American commerce, and will always be available to the government in case of any national emergency."

"None of the ships will be sold to England or to any foreign person, corporation, or country, and will not be sold to a single company or a single interest, but to as many companies as possible."

"Before deciding to offer the ships for sale, the board ascertained that to make them over from troop to passenger ships, as must be done, 20 of those to be sold will cost \$37,000,000, and the others in the same proportion. We did not deem it wise to make such an expenditure of public money."

"The scarcity of tonnage, and the present needs for passenger ships makes this the best possible time to sell the ships. The greatest possible publicity has attended every step we have taken."

GOVERNORS TO DISCUSS COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office—Governors of the New England states will meet in this city on Monday afternoon to discuss the coal situation in this section. James J. Storrow, who was New England fuel administrator during the war, will attend the conference. Although efforts have been made to get coal here, it is understood that no more coal will be shipped for the present, because enough is said to be on the way.

NEWSPAPERS AND BANKS DESIRED

Plans for Their Establishment Advocated by Speakers at the Cooperative Congress of Labor Men and Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The establishment of cooperatively owned daily newspapers in the industrial centers of the United States, the formation of a news press service, and the development of cooperative banking; were the leading subjects discussed yesterday by speakers at the All-American Cooperative Congress, composed of Labor representatives and farmers.

Plans for daily papers to be owned by Labor and farmer cooperative societies were presented by Robert M. Buck, editor of The New Majority, the official organ of the Labor Party of the United States, and by Walter W. Liggett, deputy commissioner of Immigration of the state of North Dakota. Both speakers urged the Cooperative Congress to take some steps at this congress toward the establishment of daily papers and formation of a press service to handle the news for such papers. Mr. Liggett declared that the movement of the cooperative society and organized Labor could not get any place politically or in the economic field unless they have a press to protect their interests and to educate the people. Dr. Buck said the Chicago Federation of Labor would establish a daily within 18 months, and also announced that this congress toward the establishment of a press service and formation of a press service to handle the news for such papers.

Cooperative banking was discussed in the main by Frederick C. Howe, executive director of the conference on democratic control of railroads, but nearly every speaker at the convention has touched on cooperative banking as one of the essential steps in involving cooperation on a large scale.

Mr. Howe's speech was in the nature of recommendations to Congress. He recommended that a series of banks be organized, beginning possibly in Cleveland, Ohio, under state banking laws; similar, so far as form of organization is concerned, to ordinary commercial banks, but with provisions in the by-laws which dedicate the banks' resources and activities to the promotion of cooperation in aiding farmers and farm organizations and to the promotion of projects of interest to Labor.

Friday's session closed with a speech by Leslie P. Barlow, national chairman of the world war veterans, in which he attacked A. Mitchell Palmer. He declared that the world war veterans would call a convention in July and were going to put the politicians on record to see whether they stand by the Constitution of the United States as written.

COAL CONFERENCE ON MARCH 9

HAZELTON, Pennsylvania—Official announcement was made here yesterday that conferences between representatives of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America regarding a new wage scale to be effective April 1, would begin in New York on March 9.



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5 Lines WOMEN'S FANCY LACE BOOTS—gray buck top, or new camel shade kid top with black vamp, high or low heels. Replacement values up to \$25. PRICE \$11 to \$17

Also Broken Lines of ALL GRAY BUCK OR BROWN KID—with cloth top to match. Replacement values \$18 to \$20. PRICE \$10.50 and \$12.50

All Black VELVET CARRIAGE BOOTS—marked from \$10 to\$7.75

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In our Children's and Misses' Department we are selling according to size

Tan Calf Lace, Common Sense last.....\$6.25 to \$8

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COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO RAILROAD MEN

President Gave Them Facts on Price Campaign and Promises for Future, It Is Reported—Reply Is Being Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Within 24 hours the public probably will have all the facts of the negotiations between representatives of 2,000,000 railroad employees, on the one hand, and Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, and President Wilson, on the other, and will also learn whether the period of federal control of railroads is to end peacefully on March 1, or be accompanied by a strike of part of the employees, with a prospect of a general strike after that date.

President Wilson received three representatives of the employees at the White House yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in a conference that lasted 15 minutes. With him were Mrs. Wilson, Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician. The committee, which conferred with him in the open, on the south portico of the White House, included B. M. Jewell, acting president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; and E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Mr. Tumulty declined to give details of the conference, beyond a statement that the President had received the appeal of the committee and had given it a written decision which contained a counter-proposal "based on justice to all interests."

Maintenance Men's Demands Denied

The committee men left with the understanding that they would not discuss the negotiations publicly until after they had sent a formal reply to the President's proposal. Representatives of all the unions of railroad employees, except the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, were in conference virtually all the remainder of the day to formulate this reply. It probably will be made public today, with all other facts.

The failure of representatives of maintenance of way employees to participate in the conference of the other groups was taken to indicate an intention to proceed with the strike called for next Tuesday. Mr. Hines sent them a final declaration of their demands yesterday. J. P. Malloy, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, said that the members of this union were opposed to any compromise that omitted an increase in wages.

Mr. Hines late yesterday held a final conference with W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the executive committee of the union, when he informed them that a reply could not be made to their demands different from the reply made by the President to all the unions.

Mr. Lee would not say that a strike would be called, but said that no further conferences were planned, and that the committee would leave Washington tonight. If this group should strike, it is believed the date will be after the expiration of federal control.

Facts as to Cost of Living

With the exception of these two groups, sentiment among representatives of the employees was evidently against drastic action. The President is reported to have given them information about the government's campaign to reduce the cost of living and a promise of what the Administration would do in their behalf when the railroads were back in private control. The union leaders were to determine whether these facts and promises were acceptable in lieu of a substantial increase in wages, which the President, it is said, decided could not be granted.

The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees is not in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, having been suspended from membership because of a question as to whether carpenters and joiners working for railroads belong under the jurisdiction of the brotherhood or the International Union of Carpenters and Joiners, affiliated with the federation. Because of this situation, it was said, a strike of maintenance of way employees might not receive as strong support from the federation as otherwise would be given.

If the strike begins next Tuesday the Railroad Administration will recruit workers to take the place of the strikers while the Department of Justice, it is expected, will proceed vigorously by injunction against executives of the brotherhood. Operations would not be immediately or largely curtailed by a strike of this class of employees.

NOT ENOUGH GOLD TO PAY THE INTEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hartford, Connecticut, News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—At a dinner of the Manchester (Connecticut) Chamber of Commerce, Henry T. Haines, a member of Congress from Illinois, declared that if all the gold produced in the world last year were available for use by the nations in Europe to which we have made government loans, it would not even be sufficient to pay one year's interest on the loans. He said that it was absolutely necessary for America to extend the time of payment of interest into future years, perhaps indefinitely. He continued:

"At the present time in the warehouses of the ports of Europe are stored \$2,000,000,000 worth of American goods unsold, all badly needed by

DRAIN OF WORLD'S GOLD TOWARD INDIA

Moreton Frewen, English Economist, Blames Present Monetary Conditions to British Policies in the Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The extraordinary tangle in which international exchange finds itself today is due largely to the blunder made by England in 1893, when she closed the Indian mints and began to change India's standard from silver to gold, and everything that has followed dates back to that blunder, so Moreton Frewen, English economist and bi-metalist, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We have popularized gold in India, a country of 300,000,000 people, a community formerly devoted to silver," said Mr. Frewen. "We have changed the drain of specie to India from a drain of silver to a drain of gold. India has had large favorable trade balances for the past 200 years. These grow with expansion of population and extension of railroads. More and more railroads are being built, and are carrying materials down to the sea for export and the favorable trade balances are growing in proportion."

Gold Going to India

"India used to take her trade balances in specie, one-fifth gold to four-fifths silver. Since the final changing of the standard in 1893, she has been drawing her trade balances in one-fifth silver and four-fifths gold, and her drain of gold is so enormous that she has deprived the western world of the gold standard, and the whole gold standard has broken down under the strain."

"The United States today has become a trustee of the world's gold, has drawn gold from all the treasuries of Europe. If she lets it go, it will go by the first ship to India. We might lose \$1,000,000,000 of gold to India in the next four years. That is the danger ahead, and if your leading authorities here, trustees for the world's gold, sit still and watch shipments of gold go to the Far East, you must be prepared for convulsions in exchange. If England is to resume specie payments within the next 25 years, it will only be possible by the closing down on the drain of gold to India."

New Ratio Proposed

Advices from London, published here, are to the effect that the report of the committee on Indian currency contemplates the stabilization of the Indian rupee at the ratio of 10 to the sovereign, on which basis one rupee would be equivalent to 11.300016 grains of fine gold, but as it would still contain 1.56 grains of fine silver, the legal ratio of gold to silver in the Indian currency would be about 14 to 1.

The reports said that the effect of this on exchange would be felt in London through the sale of council drafts on India, and that the demand for gold in the open market in India was so great that the sovereign now brought nearly 17 rupees. It was hoped that the rupee price of gold in India might be reduced through sales of gold bullion. It was supposed here that the British Government and the Indian Council were trying to prevent the hoarding and melting up of gold in that country and thus stop the flow of Transvaal gold to the East.

"My view, which is not popular, or has not been, is that the only way to protect our gold reserves is to pay Asiatic trade balances, not in gold, but in silver," said Mr. Frewen. "We must by some means procure an enormous increase in the production of silver. The present high price of silver will no doubt lead to the opening of low-grade silver mines, but the necessary expansion of production must take perhaps a good many years."

NEW YORK RECOUNT WON BY SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Justice Bijur in the state Supreme Court has signed an order authorizing a reexamination of the ballots cast in the eighth and twentieth aldermanic districts of this city. For three months the Socialists had sought this recount. In the eighth district, Moritz Graubard, on a Republican-Democratic ticket, received 5076 votes, against 4840 for Algonquin Lee, Socialist. The Socialists charge irregularities in the count. In the other district Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist, received 3895, against 2932 for Timothy J. Sullivan. Here 641 ballots were thrown out as void and defective, and the Socialists claim many of them were good ballots cast for their candidates.



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LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA RESTRICTED

New International Convention Recodifies Former Regulations and Alters the Brussels Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Word has been received here that the new international convention respecting the liquor traffic in Africa, signed by the representatives of the powers in Paris in September, has now been published by the British Government as a parliamentary paper.

The convention supersedes, recodifies and amplifies former general international conventions dealing with the same subject, bringing to an end the old liquor clauses of the Brussels general act, which, with successive revisions, had regulated central African liquor traffic.

Anti-saloon interests here have received from the European bureau of the American Issue the information that the area of the present convention is almost identical with that of the Brussels act, though political areas are substituted for arbitrary geographical boundaries. Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Libya, Egypt, and the Union of South Africa are excepted, while the islands lying within 100 nautical miles of the coast are included.

To accomplish the objects of the convention, as set forth in the preamble, "the importation, distribution, sale and possession" of "trade spirits," "absinthe," and other "distilled beverages containing essential oils or chemical products which are recognized as injurious to health," are prohibited. Other forms of spirits are to be subjected to a minimum duty of 800 francs per hectoliter of pure alcohol, which amounts to about 36 francs a gallon of pure alcohol, or less than 15s. a gallon of proof spirit according to the usual British standards.

The existing areas of all intoxicants to the natives will be maintained.

LEXINGTON RIOT TO BE INVESTIGATED

LEXINGTON, Kentucky—Charles Kerr, circuit judge, yesterday called a special grand jury to investigate the disorders of last Monday in which six persons were killed by state troopers when a mob attempted to obtain possession of William Lockett, Negro, charged with the murder of Geneva Hardman, a child.

Brig-Gen. Francis C. Marshall, in command of federal troops enforcing martial law, directed Judge Kerr to call the grand jury in special session to conduct an investigation.

Silver's Real Status

"It seems to me probable that an international agreement may be reached restoring silver to its historic money function. The world for 2000 years had had an experience, on the whole entirely satisfactory, of treating silver and gold on precisely the same terms. Each was admitted to free coinage at the world's leading mints, and Prof. Max Muller, in a letter to the London Times, declared that the ratio of value between the two metals so long ago as the Babylonian era was 14 to 1, and has never considerably varied since."

In reply to a question concerning the much talked of possibility of a "ban by Great Britain" on American cotton because of the present exchange rates, Mr. Frewen said that the high price of raw cotton was no deterrent

to England, because of her extremely well-paying eastern customers. "Manchester merchants are having a great boom," said Mr. Frewen. They never had a better time than now; they are getting great prices for their goods. They now sell in Asia, where formerly it took eight taels to make a sovereign, at the rate of three taels to a sovereign. Our cottons are getting a price nearly 300 per cent higher in Asia because of the rise in silver, so it is little wonder that we can give a much higher price for raw cotton."

PLAN TO CONSTRUCT DEEP WATERWAY

Project Is One of the Canadian Boundary Questions to Come Before the International Joint Commission in Its Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The International Joint Commission at its final executive session yesterday decided to hold a preliminary hearing at Buffalo, New York, on March 1, on the project of improving and developing navigation of the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to Montreal.

The commission serves as a sort of court for the consideration of questions pertaining to the international waterway, and its decisions are binding on both the United States and Canada. It acts also as an investigating body for any questions which either country may refer to it, and at present it is considering three distinct matters.

First, it is working out a plan of procedure for carrying out its recommendation for purifying the boundary waters, the pollution of which it reported on in 1918, with proposed remedies. It is expected that at the annual meeting to be held the first Tuesday in April, in Washington, District of Columbia, two plans will be presented, one as a direct answer to the government's request with a draft of remedial legislation; the other, an alternative which the commission thinks preferable as more in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty.

It is impossible, so Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, secretary for Canada, pointed out, to tell large cities like Detroit and Canada that they cannot dump sewage in the river, but it is possible to insist that such sewage be treated in such a way that it shall not pollute the waters. The alternative measure is designed to give the commission jurisdiction over the entire stream, so that future as well as present pollution may be avoided.

Continuous Deep Waterway

Within the past two months an entirely new matter has come up, it was said: that is the development of a deep waterway in the upper St. Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario, thus creating a continuous deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea. Such development, it is believed, will be a matter of sound economics, as it will create a sort of American Mediterranean, whereby Duluth, Chicago, Buffalo and other cities may become practically ocean ports, shipping cargoes direct to Liverpool and other trans-Atlantic points. The load factor of course, must be considered, but it is believed that there would be little difficulty in securing return cargoes.

An alternative plan for the improvement of the St. Lawrence for both navigation and the development of water power is to be reported upon. American schemes proposed are a system of lateral canals which would aid navigation only, and a series of dams across the river which would

BOSTON TO HEAR ULSTER MISSION

Members of Delegation From Irish Province to Speak in Several of the Churches on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for the visit of the Ulster delegation to Boston have been completed. The party is expected to reach this city early this afternoon and will remain until Tuesday morning. The announcement of the citizens' committee having the arrangements in charge says that the visitors "come among us impressed by the necessity of informing the people of America concerning the political and economic conditions of Ireland at the present time."

"We believe," continues the Boston committee, "that this information should be given to the American public, which has too long been misled by agitators bent upon disturbing the relations between this country and Great Britain. We have had frequent visits from groups of Irishmen, but never before has a delegation from the Province of Ulster come on a mission to this country."

The two principal meetings in this city are to be held at Symphony Hall and Tremont Temple on Monday evening. On Sunday morning and evening there will be services at St. Paul's Cathedral, Arlington Street Church, Old Christ Church and several other important churches of Greater Boston where the ministerial members of the delegation will preach. At the several services the Irish question from the religious viewpoint will be touched upon.

The visitors will make their headquarters at the Hotel Bellevue during their stay in Boston. They will be received on Monday by Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters. The delegation consists of the Hon. William Coote, member of Parliament for South Tyrone; the Rev. A. Wylie Blue, D.D., pastor of the May Street Presbyterian Church in Belfast; the Rev. William Corkey, M.A., pastor of the Townsend Street Presbyterian Church of Belfast; the Rev. Louis Crooks, B.A., rector of the Knockbreda Episcopal Church in Belfast; the Rev. Frederick Harte, M.A., pastor of the Donegal Church; the Rev. C. Wesley Maguire, and the Rev. Edward Hazleton.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN REPUBLICAN PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In an address before the Women's Republican Committee of St. Louis on Thursday, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that suffrage was an accomplished fact and that one-half of the Republican Party was made up of women voters. He insisted that they must be given an equal share in party management and a full voice in party councils.

"The Republican women in the country constitute one-half of the party membership in many states," said Mr. Hays. "This has long been so. In the presidential campaign of 1920 it is my very earnest hope and well founded judgment that it will be so everywhere. The Republican women come into party activity not as women but as voters entitled to participate and participating as voters."

FALL COMMITTEE DEFERS INQUIRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

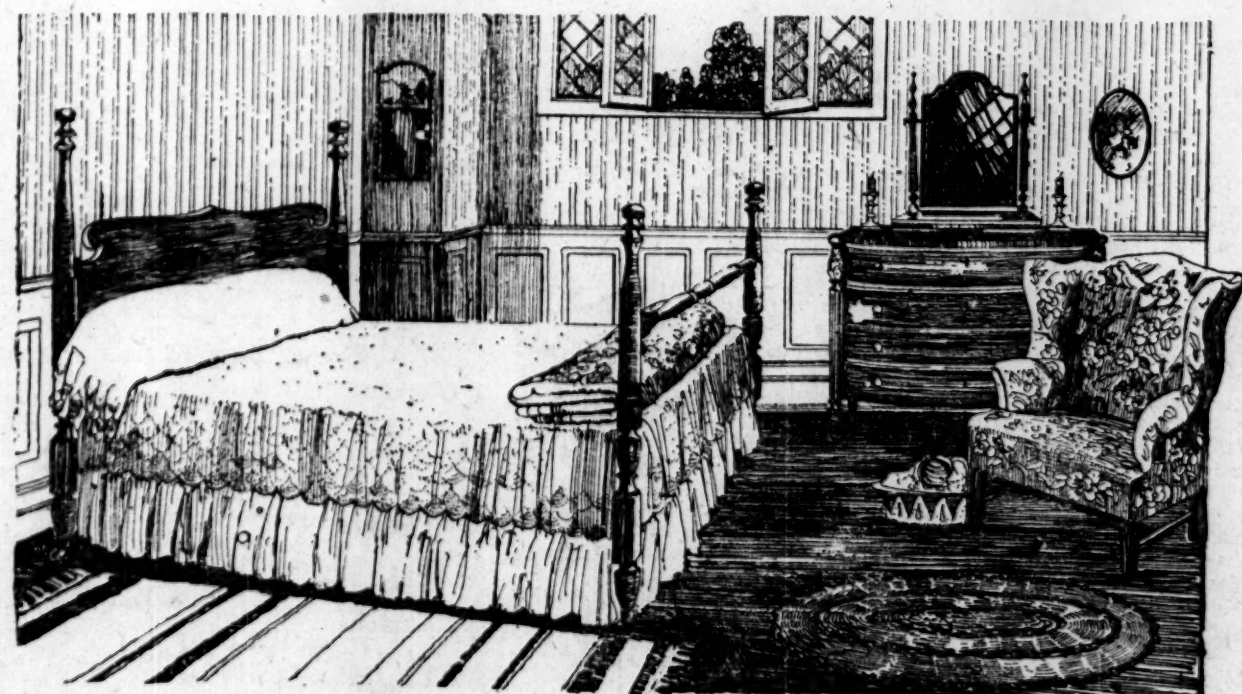
EL PASO, Texas—Albert B. Fall, United States Senator from New Mexico and chairman of the Senate subcommittee which is investigating Mexican conditions, and other members of the subcommittee left El Paso yesterday for Washington, District of Columbia. The Senator said that no more hearings on the Mexican situation would be conducted by the committee until after some action had been taken to end the Peace Treaty fight in Washington. After the Treaty is disposed of, the Senator stated, the committee will go to California, and then to Arizona, to hold further sessions.

COMPANIES LEASING MORE PIER SPACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Steamship companies are making every effort to overcome the effects of the recent strike of longshoremen and are leasing all available pier space in New York Harbor, says a statement which they have made in answer to inquiries from the New York Merchants Association as to the causes for the delay and difficulty in obtaining merchandise brought to this port from abroad.

The Bedding Shop presents many new and charming decorative schemes.



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In these days of advancing prices on everything from sugar to automobiles, note carefully the moderate prices for the furniture in this attractive bedroom:

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INQUIRY CONTINUED INTO PUNJAB RIOTS

In Evidence Regarding Disturbances at Gujranwala, Statements Are Made as to Value of Means Used to Disperse Mob

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The inquiry into the Punjab disturbances continued throughout December, with an interval for the peace celebrations, and early in the month the evidence concerning the occurrences at Gujranwala was heard. The chief witness was Colonel O'Brien, who had been deputy commissioner during the disturbances in April at Gujranwala, which is a town north of Lahore.

Colonel O'Brien said that on April 13 he left Gujranwala for Amballa, having been transferred to that town. On April 14 he was ordered back to Gujranwala and sent there by motor. Previous to his transfer to Amballa he had been stationed at Gujranwala for two years. Colonel O'Brien described Gujranwala as a rich and prosperous city, untroubled by economic problems and with a plentiful water supply. Throughout his stay in the city, he had found the people peaceable and contented. There were no signs of political unrest until he was suddenly recalled on April 14. He attributed the occurrences of April 14 to a meeting of leading men, at which it was decided to repeat the incidents of Lahore and Amritsar with a view to bringing discredit on the government.

Riots Declared Anti-European

Asked if he knew of any cause for the disturbances other than the Harpal, Colonel O'Brien said that he had heard from Mr. Harpal that it was the intention of the leaders to create mischief on the night of April 13 and on April 14. Colonel O'Brien said the riots had been anti-European. He described the measures taken to repress them.

Subsequently three days were devoted to the hearing of the evidence of J. P. Thompson, chief secretary to the Punjab Government and Gen. Havelock Hudson, Adjutant-General. This evidence was heard in camera.

A few days later the committee again sat in public. Maj. H. G. Carberry, flight commander, Royal Air Force, was the first witness. He had been in charge of the three aeroplanes which were sent from Lahore to Gujranwala on the afternoon of April 14. Major Carberry was sent to Gujranwala with instructions to disperse the crowds in and around that town. He flew round reconnoitering, and saw that several buildings, including the church and the railway station were burning. Leaving the city, he proceeded to reconnoiter in the neighborhood. Some two miles from the city he saw a party of Indians, possibly 150 marching in the direction of Gujranwala. He dropped three bombs on this crowd. One of the bombs failed to explode. He saw three men drop, whether they were killed or not, he could not see. The party took refuge in a village and Major Carberry fired a machine gun into the village. He did not see whether any casualties resulted. Later, he dropped two bombs in another village, only one of which exploded, and he followed up with machine-gun firing. He also dropped bombs on another party of 200 men whom he saw collecting on a field. He dropped bombs on the crowd near the railway station and followed up with several rounds of machine-gun firing. He had been in and around Gujranwala only three-quarters of an hour when he left for Lahore at 3:50. The police were then holding up the station and moving the crowd back into the city.

Actions Thought Justified

Major Carberry thought his actions justified in view of the nature of the situation. He had made a full report of his actions to the adjutant-general. Copies of this report were before the committee. Asked whether by firing on villages he had not made the innocent suffer with the guilty, Major Carberry replied that he had fired in the interest of the village. By killing a few he had hoped to prevent the crowd reassembling. He had not fired with the object of creating a terror or doing damage. He was convinced that his action had the desired moral effect and had not acted as he did he would have failed in his duty.

Captain Godfrey said that he had been in Gujranwala at the time of the disturbances. He had just been demobilized and was about to go to Godhra to resume his occupation as a missionary. He had been in Gujranwala since June, 1918, and had never noticed any signs of unrest until discussions arose about the Rowlatt Act. He had always found the people law-abiding, and there was certainly no anti-government feeling. He attributed the outbreak primarily to agitation caused by the spread of rumors about the Rowlatt Act. When, following on that, came the news of the occurrences at Amritsar, the people became excited and excesses were committed. Captain Godfrey described the temper of the crowd on April 11. He was riding toward the railway station, when a boy stepped forward from a group at the roadside and, amid the laughter of his companions, drew his finger across his throat, in token of the probable fate of Captain Godfrey. Arrived at the railway station, the staff, with whom he had hitherto been on excellent terms, were positively rude to him. On April 13 Mr. Harpal, superintendent of the police, called on Captain Godfrey and advised him to leave the town.

Aeroplanes Saved Situation

E. K. Shaw, district engineer, described the removal of his family to the Treasury, which was surrounded by a wall 25 feet high. He was of the opinion that had the aeroplanes not taken action the whole of the civil

lines would have been destroyed. The actions of the aeroplanes had saved the situation. B. C. Chatterji, headmaster of the Mission high school at Gujranwala, said that the action of the aeroplanes had relieved the people from the fear of the crowd, which the bombs had dispersed. Mr. Chatterji had been in Gujranwala for 30 years. The outbreak had come as a great surprise to him. Like Captain Godfrey, he attributed the agitation to misrepresentations concerning the Rowlatt Act.

Next day Captain Ewing gave evidence. He had been in charge of the mobile column that went round the Sialkot area during the disturbances. Captain Ewing had accompanied the deputy commissioner on a series of visits to a number of places in the area, for the purpose of spreading propaganda in contradiction of the misleading rumors concerning the Rowlatt Act. They had read out a printed statement at various places and made sundry arrests of suspected persons in the villages.

Communications Repaired

Captain Harwood, the next witness, described how on April 14 he had been instructed to leave Rawalpindi, where he was stationed, for Gujranwala, taking with him 25 men. He did so, and was reinforced at Wazirabad by 150 men. He arrived at Gujranwala about 8:30 p. m. He found the chief buildings burning. The European population had taken refuge in the Treasury. Although considerable damage had been done to telegraph wires and poles, Captain Harwood succeeded in getting into communication with Rawalpindi. He requested the military authorities to send troops to Wazirabad. Next morning the European women and children were sent away from Gujranwala in a special train. The same evening 22 men who had been arrested were sent to Lahore in an open truck. As this incident has been much commented on by the Extremist Party, it may be as well to state that the journey was only 40 miles, that the use of the open truck was due to shortage of railway stock, and that there had been very considerable damage done to the railway and railway stock by the rebels.

Captain Harwood had been chiefly engaged in organizing and providing escorts for repair parties. On April 11 he visited Wazirabad, where considerable damage had been done to communications. Wire had been cut and poles damaged over an area of three miles. Captain Harwood described how, on one occasion, his train had been held up for 15 minutes outside a railway station, because the signal had not been set. He ordered the engine driver to proceed to the station, and on arrival, finding the station-master unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation, he had him arrested. Captain Harwood was occupied with repairs to the railway and telegraph lines from April 17 to April 27.

Effect of Martial Law

J. B. Nevill, assistant superintendent of police, described the occurrences at Gujranwala as a very trying experience. The arrival of the aeroplanes had been a distinct relief to the police, who were exhausted. He considered that the action taken by the aeroplanes had been necessary. He did not think the mere circling overhead of aeroplanes would have been sufficient. He said that the proclamation of martial law had materially assisted the work of the police and compelled the cooperation of the people. He added that the mob had become violent before the firing. The evidence of Sardar Sundar Singh, secretary of the municipal committee, was practically a repetition of that of the previous witnesses. Sardar Sundar Singh added that at the time of the firing, practically only the rowdy element of the city was abroad, all law-abiding citizens having taken refuge in their houses.

LIFE IN A BOLSHEVIST PRISON DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—After two months' imprisonment at the hands of the Bolsheviks in Moscow, where he was the delegate of the Vienna Commission for Prisoners of War, Heinrich Alters has made good his escape by way of Copenhagen and has related his experiences to a press representative.

Mr. Alters was arrested in Moscow on August 20, 1919, on the instructions of Bela Kun, for whom he was held hostage by the Bolsheviks. He was sent to the Butyrki Prison where he shared one room with 19 British officers and two British soldiers. Later, two more officers—one an airman from the Volga front—were added to their numbers. There were 10 British civilians in other parts of the prison. British prisoners were allowed out for three-quarters of an hour's exercise each day, when they used to play football. Footballs were provided by the Rev. Mr. North who visited the prison daily. The prisoners were fairly well treated. The daily ration consisted of a pound of bread, soup, and hot water at midday and again at six o'clock in the evening. The soup was made of either horseflesh, which was quite edible, or fish. Sometimes small pieces of bacon were found in it. Other soup was made from the oil from sunflower seeds. These rations were small, but were three times as much as ordinary members of the community were allowed. "I cannot speak too highly," Mr. Alters said, "of the work of the Rev. Mr. North, who brought food to us regularly. Long queues of people would wait to deliver food to the prisoners, but Mr. North was allowed to go straight in. The only grievance the officers had was that they were only allowed to bathe once a fortnight." Mr. Alters said the conditions in the Petrovski prison were even better. There were about 20 British prisoners, mostly soldiers, there,

PLUCK OF BRITISH SEAMEN PRAISED

Warships Declared Only Fringe of British Navy, the Real Part Being the Mercantile Marine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The pluck and devotion of British seamen was only matched by "the will to do" on the part of the officers, said Maj. A. Corbett-Smith, who delivered an address at the Royal United Services Institution recently on the subject of "The Tradition of the British Navy." Major Corbett-Smith proceeded to give instances in support of his contention that the navy had an unbroken tradition in these respects. He adopted the somewhat unusual method of comparing instances from ancient and modern history, recounting them with considerable dramatic fervor and eloquent phrase.

Finest Tribute Ever Paid

Thus the splendid seamanship of the sailor of Chaucer's time was compared with that of the gallant Kinnear, who saved 500 lives off the coast of Ireland during the war. It was always the same story, he said. Nelson's signal over again—"Engage the enemy more closely." Perhaps the finest tribute ever paid to the British Navy was that of the Dutch Admiral, de Ruyter, who, after giving them a good beating off the Goodwins, sent home a dispatch in which he said that English seamen might be killed and English ships burnt or sunk, but English courage was invincible. The King's ships, the lecturer said, were only the fringe of the British Navy; the heart of it was the mercantile marine.

Proceeding with his comparisons the lecturer drew upon both history and legend. He recounted how the little Elizabeth, 300 years ago, successfully fought three pirate ships, and how the little Anglo-Californian, four years ago, had withstood the attack of a German submarine and had been brought safely into Queenstown by the younger Parslow, after his father had fallen at the wheel.

Value of Work of Fishermen

The King's ships and the mercantile marine were only two estates of the navy, Major Corbett-Smith declared. The third was the fishermen, and he contrasted the action of the Newfoundland fishing fleet in the days of the Spanish armada with that of the Newfoundland fishing fleet in the recent war. In each instance the fishermen had sailed straight across the Atlantic to offer their services to the regular navy, and only those who had served in the Arctic Circle could appreciate the value of the work done by the latter fishing fleet for the tenth cruiser squadron.

Among the stories recounted was that of Joseph Watt, who won his Victoria Cross by successful opposition to an Austrian warship in the Adriatic. "And that man," said Major Corbett-Smith, "used to bring you your breakfast kippers!" Dealing with other units of the navy, the lecturer asserted that if the Grand Fleet had saved the situation the mine sweepers had saved the Grand Fleet. The fourth estate of the navy was the personnel, and just as the call of the sea appealed to all classes in far-off days, so every class had contributed its quota to the British naval fleet. He included the women, and instanced the case of the 14 Canadian nursing sisters, who had gone down when the Llandovery Castle hospital ship was torpedoed, without a murmur, and with only the solitary question to the sergeant in charge of a rescue boat, "Is there any chance for us?"

Humanity of Modern Seamen

One distinction the lecturer drew between the seamen of Chaucer's time and those of today was that the former were distinguished by ruthlessness toward a beaten foe, but the modern seaman was equally distinguished by his humanity.

The lecturer drew attention to the fact that Admiral Jellicoe had reported after the Battle of Jutland that within an incredibly short time his fleet had been ready to start the terrible business all over again, while the Kaiser had been compelled to wind up his grandiose pretensions on the "splendid victory of his high seas fleet" with the statement that "for the present the German fleet must remain behind in Kiel Harbor."

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' POLICY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A meeting of the Anti-Embargo League was held at the Essex Hall, Strand, to celebrate the victory gained by the league over the policy pursued by Sir Auckland Geddes, as president of the Board of Trade, in imposing import restrictions. Sir Hugh Bell presided, and among those present were Lord Mer-

sey, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, M. P., Phillip Snowden, Leif Jones, Mr. H. C. Lambert, Sir Herbert Léon, and Mr. Chancellor. The chairman said the object of the league was to secure in Great Britain a free and open market for all commodities.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved a resolution welcoming Mr. Justice Sankey's decision that the Board of Trade embargoes were illegal and demanding the abolition of the Defense of the Realm Act and the complete restoration of commercial and civil liberty. He declared that the policy pursued by the government in regard to imports was amazing. There was scarcely all-over central Europe and no surplus anywhere, yet the government said these embargoes were needed to protect them against foreign manufacturers. Not only were these embargoes illegal, but, in his opinion, they were absolutely stupid. R. C. Lambert, seconding the resolution, said that the Defense of the Realm Act, which was designed to protect Great Britain against a foreign foe, was now being illegally used as a serious menace to the liberties of the country.

GOLD IN BRITAIN A MERE COMMODITY

Precious Metal Is Commanding a Premium Equal to Depreciation of the Sterling Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That the present high prices of commodities have been brought about by reduced production, and inflation of paper currency, among other causes, is the statement made by Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their annual bullion letter, 1919. Gold in this country is now a mere commodity, the lecturer declared. Gold has commanded a substantial premium equal to the depreciation of sterling exchange in whichever country it happens to be at the greatest discount. The Empire's visible stock of gold is valued at a total of £222,613,174. Judging from reports received as to the principal sources of the gold supply, the world's production of gold, it is stated, is likely to show a further considerable decrease.

Phenomenal Prices Ruling

Dealing with silver, the report says the difference between the highest and lowest price for cash delivery during the year was 31½d., and the average monthly price rose continuously from February to December. These phenomenal prices would have upset the internal arrangements of all countries circulating silver money subsidiary to gold, but for various restrictions placed upon the melting and export of such coins. The world's production of silver for 1919, it is pointed out, may possibly be less than that of the previous year.

"It is significant," the report continues, "that the incessant demand for silver has come from the many peoples of the East, fortunately free from those blighting influences which have paralyzed the production of food and other vital commodities in the West. The outlook would be clearer if there were grounds for hope that the Indian people would make use of paper money until silver supplies became more plentiful, but they cannot be expected to do so of their own accord. So that, given continued prosperity in India, fresh withdrawals of silver coin may deplete substantially the Indian Treasury reserves unless fresh purchases are made for the mint."

Larger Supplies Possible From Mexico

There is some probability that larger supplies may be obtained from increased production in Mexico, and the very high prices now ruling will encourage the exploitation of hitherto unpromising undertakings. Mexican and Burmese prospects may more than offset fallings off elsewhere. The possibility, however, of labor trouble introduces an uncertain element.

Relaxation, however, the report concludes, "of the enormous demand for remittances in precious metal—whether silver or gold—can only come when industry, disorganized by the war, regains its elasticity, and commodities can be produced and exported in sufficient quantities to reduce appreciably the external debt with which the late combatant nations are so heavily handicapped."

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AUSTRALIAN WOOL COMBINE EXPECTED

Proposed Association of Wool Growers Could, It Is Declared, Fix the Price of Merino Wool for the Whole World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—"They could dictate the price of merino wool to the whole world," declared Sir John Higgins, chairman of the Central Wool Committee of Australia, in reply to a recent deputation. He was referring to a proposed association of wool growers and wool brokers, and the deputation represented many of the leading pastoralists and wool brokers of the Commonwealth. The question discussed was the control of the wool industry after June 30, 1920, the date on which the imperial wool purchase scheme ceases to operate.

The deputation anticipated that an organization would be formed representing the pastoralists, farmers, graziers, settlers, and wool-selling brokers of the Commonwealth which would handle wool clips at the end of the period of control. A tribute was paid to the value of the services rendered on behalf of the government by Sir John Higgins and members of the Central Wool Committee.

Organization Needed

Replying to the deputation, Sir John Higgins said that it was very advisable that some form of organization should be established, and if the woolgrowers were united and were supported by the brokers association, they could secure what they required. As the woolgrowers were the owners of the wool, they should control the sale and marketing of that commodity, and if they secured voluntarily 85 per cent or upward of the people who owned the wool and represented a similar percentage of its value, then they could approach the Commonwealth Government in order to secure assistance.

"It may be necessary," continued Sir John Higgins, "to have a representative of the government in your council, but it is not in any sense desirable to have a political representative. My advice is 'Frame your scheme so that you will manage your own affairs free from political influence, but hail-marked by the government's approval.' Woolgrowers and woolbrokers will never have such an opportunity again to create an organization which can virtually determine the selling price of their wool. Obstacles should be removed by compromise. If they unite, they could dictate the price of wool to the whole world. There would be little or no trouble as regards finance and freight and exchange should be secured at the lowest ruling rates by cooperation with the commonwealth treasury and the associated banks."

1,500,000 Bales

The central wool committee, however, could not, said Sir John Higgins, be a factor in the proposed new organization, but he informed the deputation that arrangements had been made to lift from Australian ports every bale of the imperial government's wool purchase at 1½d. a pound. The rate of freight was undoubtedly cheap and would materially help to swell the profit over the flat rate of 15½d. a pound of wool on a greasy basis. He said that the bulk of the current season's wool would be appraised by the middle of April, 1920. At the completion of the purchase scheme on June 30, 1920, there would be not less than 1,000,000 bales, possibly as much as 1,500,000 bales, of appraised wool unshipped, and he did not think it possible for the wool appraised to June 30, 1920, plus stocks, to be lifted before the end of December, 1920.

If the value of money in different countries was calculated, continued the chairman of the wool committee, the deputation would realize what 15½d. a pound meant when paid in Australia. For instance, as far as America was concerned, that payment was equal to 1-6d. a pound payment in Boston. Dealing with the 1918-19 clip, Sir John Higgins said that it was below the average and worth less than the previous clip, yet the wool growers obtained 15½d. The current clip was lower in quality, owing to drought conditions in a por-

tion of Australia, than that of last season.

"If the woolgrowers and wool-selling brokers form themselves into a national combined council," said Sir John Higgins, "they will have an organization which can speak as one voice, which will practically fix the price of wool, and by that means stabilize the value of their lands, their stocks, and their produce."

The proposed wool combination, with the possibility of dictating the price of merino wool to the world, naturally excited much interest and a good deal of criticism. The main objection to the scheme appeared to be the reaction which might result from the fixing of exorbitant prices. Artificial inflation might stimulate the production of wool in other countries and compel manufacturers abroad to prefer inferior wool to the costly Australian product. In this connection Japan's purchase of Australian and New Zealand stud sheep as the foundation for her own pastoral industry is considered an indication of the danger of dictating exorbitant prices.

STERN DISCIPLINE IN RED ARMY REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Russian Liberation Committee, writes an eyewitness from the Narva front, gives the following information as to the Red Army: "The units of the present Red Army cannot even be compared with the untrained and undisciplined detachments that they were a year ago. Such stern and ruthless discipline as is now observed in the Red Army is not to be found in any other army in the world."

"The election of commanders by the men, the discussion of military questions at soldiers' meetings, soldiers' committees, councils, and consultation have long ago passed into the world of tradition."

"Now the colonel is complete master of his regiment. It is he who appoints battalion, company, and wing commanders, and even his own second in command, and he has the right to dismiss them at any moment without asking permission of anyone."

"The commissaries who but lately played an important part, whom even colonels had to obey and who had the right of controlling the military orders of the colonels, have now retired into the background. Their duties are confined to superintending the political work of the troops and to keeping order."

"Should a colonel's order given at the front be disobeyed by the regiment, as used to happen six months ago, the responsibility for its refusal lies not on the colonel, but on the commissaries of the regiment, battalions, and companies."

"In the existing Red Army there is a great scarcity of commanders. And this applies not only to the higher posts, such as commanders of armies, divisions, and brigades—which are generally filled by volunteers from among the officers of the former Tsar-

ist General Staff, who fulfill their duties well and willingly—there is also a lack of regimental, battalion, and company commanders."

"Those who have passed through the Red military schools are altogether unfit for command (this has been conceded by a colonel of the Red Army, formerly a sergeant-major of the imperial army, who was taken prisoner) as they are badly trained and have no idea of military services. It is only after serving several months at the front that they can be appointed company or wing commanders. These posts are therefore filled by forcibly mobilized former officers."

STATUS OF BRITAIN'S WAR SAVING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That the National Savings Assembly movement had in it great vitality and that it had a long and useful future before it, was the opinion expressed by Sir Robert Kindersley, who presided over a meeting—the first in London—of the National Savings Assembly held in Salisbury Square recently. Delegates from all parts of the country attended.

He believed, Sir Robert continued, that the key to the position was to be found in intensive work by all the committees amongst the industries and the schools of the country. There were still literally tens of thousands of factories and works throughout the country without a war savings association.

He would like to impress on all employers the great benefits that they themselves would receive if they would only start and assist war savings associations in their factories. They failed, it seemed to him, in their vision to see the really big side of the movement, its effect in the building up of the character of the people whom they employed, in the creation of independence of character, and also in the better standard of living which ultimately could be adopted by those people who regularly saved.

Sir Robert went on to allude to the proposal made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the assembly should consider the question of a fresh type of security to run alongside the war savings certificates—not to replace them, but to be an addition to them, quite apart from the exchequer bonds to which the Chancellor had referred. There were two points on which the Chancellor would like their advice. First, was it in itself desirable that a second security should be created, to be always "on tap," and, secondly, if it were so desirable, should that security take the form of a cumulative bond or stock, or should it be a security bearing interest paying half yearly or yearly.

Sir Robert Kindersley mentioned that since the armistice they had sold 124,000,000 war savings certificates, and since December 8, 1919, 77 new war savings associations had been formed. "These figures," he said, "go to prove that our work is still progressing and that we still have a large future before us."

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ORGANIZING THE YOUNG COOPERATOR

Manchester Committee Has Established Conferences to Educate Juniors in Cooperative Movement and Retain Interest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The importance of educating and organizing junior cooperators has long been engaging the attention of all earnest cooperators; and the central education committee of the Cooperative Union has, after careful consideration, prepared a scheme which, it is confident, will secure and retain the interest of the young people in the cooperative movement. To give the movement an opportunity of discussing and understanding the scheme, a series of conferences in various parts of the country have been arranged.

The first of these conferences was held at Eccles (Manchester), and was attended by delegates from the cooperative societies of Lancashire, Yorkshire, parts of Cheshire, and parts of Derbyshire. S. Fairbrother presided, and in introducing the lecturer said: "The future success of the cooperative movement depends very largely on the proper education of the children growing up in the movement. It is, therefore, necessary to formulate schemes which would enable this great and important work to be carried out as efficiently and as effectively as possible." Cooperation, he continued, was as much a method of living as a method of trading, and young cooperators should be taught to realize this, if the work of the movement was to be carried on as successfully, and he hoped even more successfully, in the future as in the past.

Children Cooperators

The lecturer, W. R. Rae, chairman of the central education committee of the Cooperative Union, an educationalist of long and wide experience, in the course of his address said that the Cooperative Union had for years been educating thousands of cooperators, old and young, and it was proud of its work. Its centers of instruction were "charming beyond words." It had been his privilege to visit many of them, and he had always come away impressed and inspired by what he had seen and heard. Particularly was he pleased with the work going on in the children's circles. There the children sang, danced, and played themselves into an understanding of cooperative ideals. Thus their studies never became irksome, and he was sure they were learning the true meaning of cooperation more surely and quickly by this method than by any other.

It must not be thought, he continued, that all was dancing, singing, and playing at these circles, because the children read, or had read to them, that admirable book of cooperative instruction, "Our Work," and even when they played, their games were turned to good account. Did they want to play at shop-keeping? Then their teacher would help them to learn the rules of cooperative buying and selling.

Helping the Adolescent

At other centers he had seen grown-ups listening with earnest attention to well-thought-out academic lectures on economic and other questions, but he had not yet seen any serious attempt on a widespread scale, to secure and develop the interest of cooperators of the adolescent age. There were, of course, a few cooperative classes for young people between the ages of 16 and 21, which were more than justifying their existence, but he wanted to see them attached to every cooperative society in the land. The fact that there were 18,000 juveniles attending the children's circles, and 35,000 members of the women's cooperative guilds, and 4,000 members of the men's guilds, was a sufficient indication that something ought to be done for the adolescents. They must not be lost sight of, as they were the most important material that the educational side of the movement had to work upon. The fire and enthusiasm of 16 should be guided into proper channels, and the sentiment, the imagination, and the love of adventure of youth should be turned to good account. What the movement wanted was men and women of pure sentiment, healthy imagination, and clear vision, if it was to attain its ultimate ideal; the total emancipation of humanity from the economic and social evils of the present capitalistic system.

Comrades' Guilds

What was proposed then was the formation of cooperative comrades' guilds for young people of 16 to 21 years of age. For these guilds a more ambitious program was put forward than the one he had outlined of the children's circles. To teach the ideas of self-government and self-determination, the members of the guild should be allowed, and even encouraged, to appoint their own officials, arrange their own program, and conduct their own business; the representative of the education committee attending only to advise and not to interfere.

It had been proved that this freedom of government had done much to promote discipline and obedience in the members of the guilds already in existence. When young people were allowed to make their own laws and rules, they were more likely to err on the side of strictness than of slackness. Visiting one of these guilds unexpectedly, the lecturer found the members holding a mock quarterly meeting. At one end of the room sat the "cooperative committee," and facing them were the "cooperative members," who were asking question after question at the "platform." Of course, said Mr. Rae, the whole proceeding

was a burlesque, but the actors were learning the art of "meeting" government.

It was also proposed that the members of these comrades' guilds should be encouraged to form cricket, football, hockey, swimming, tennis, gymnastic, chess, and draughts clubs. Summer schools and summer camps were also proposed. An experiment had already been made with a summer school which had proved a great success, the scholars, guided by one or two older cooperators, conducting and governing the school themselves. As an illustration of the value of cooperative education, the speaker told how at a crisis in the history of the Sunderland Cooperative Society, when, owing to a big strike, it was in danger of collapsing, the men who stuck to the sinking ship and brought her safely into port, were in every case men who had worked in the educational department of the society.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF COAL INDUSTRY

British Miners' Federation Report Shows Increase in Output as Well as in Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, issued a statement recently dealing with the financial position of the mining industry, from the time of the 6 shillings per ton increase in price to home consumers in July, 1919, to the end of the year. The statement is as follows:

"The appended calculations are based upon the estimated cost of production given by Sir Auckland Geddes in the House of Commons on July 14, 1919, as have been the previous statements issued from time to time by Mr. Hodges. The prices as to domestic coal, industrial coal, coastwise bunkers, and foreign cargo and bunker coal, are government figures.

"It will be seen that the output of coal had increased, so much so, that a moderate estimate provides an output for the year of 231,000,000 tons, as against the estimate of Sir Auckland Geddes of 217,000,000 tons.

Enormous Increases

"Export and bunker coals have increased enormously in volume, and out of all proportion to the relative increase in output; export prices have increased from an average of £2 11s. a ton in August, to £3 4s. 5d. in December, leaving a balance for the reduction of industrial coal of nearly £40,000,000, or 9s. 4d. a ton on all industrial coal used for the remainder of the year ending July, 1920.

"It is therefore clear that the policy now pursued in the trade is to exploit exports, to the detriment of home consumption, both industrial and domestic, with the unhappy consequence of depriving the nation in which coal is produced, both for industry and for the home, of the natural advantage of having an adequate coal supply in the country, as distinct from those countries which have no coal supply.

Estimated Revenue

"Statement of estimated revenue accruing, and expenditure involved, showing surplus revenue available, after providing for the decrease in price of domestic and coastwise bunker coals, operating, as, and from, December 1, 1919.

Compiled upon basis of:

- (1) The probable actual output for the year, taking the first five months as guide.
- (2) The probable actual tonnage of, and price obtained for, bunker and cargo coals, taking the first five months of the year as guide.
- (3) The cost of production, prices for home coal, and other items of revenue, as stated in Government White Paper of July 14, 1919.

With details as to—

- (1) Cargo and bunker coals.
- (2) Output.

FOREIGN CARGOES AND BUNKERS

Month	Cargoes	Bunkers	Total	Avg. Price f. o. b.
Aug.	2,170,813	1,123,580	3,294,393	2 11 0
Sept.	2,677,189	1,130,484	3,807,673	2 17 9
Oct.	2,729,625	873,280	3,602,905	2 2 5
Nov.	2,747,476	795,747	3,543,223	2 2 1
Dec.	2,932,855	1,182,108	4,114,963	3 4 6

Total 12,258,958 5,206,209 18,465,167 2 19 6

Monthly Avg. 2,651,792 1,041,242 3,693,034

For 12 Mths 31,821,504 12,494,804 44,316,308

COASTWISE BUNKERS

Average monthly amount shipped for first three months of year 119,228 2 12 11

Amount for year at monthly average 1,418,856

OUTPUT

(a) The actual output for first 21 weeks of year, Aug. 2, to Dec. 27, inclusive 90,735,620

(b) The average output of the normal weeks in above period is 4,698,814

Output for remaining 51 weeks of year at weekly average 145,508,234

Deduct one week for holidays at weekly average 4,698,814

Output for year 231,555,040

COMPLAINT OF DELAY IN FIRST-CLASS MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Protesting against what it considers the inadequacy of the postal service, especially the "intolerable delays in delivering first-class mail," the Merchants Association has written to Senator Charles E. Townsend, chairman of the Senate Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, urging him to institute an inquiry into the Postmaster-General's department.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS FIRST REQUISITE

British Employer and Employee, It Is Said, Must Spare No Effort to Secure Harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—G. J. Wardle, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Labor, addressing a meeting at Deptford Town Hall on the occasion of the inauguration of the Deptford branch of the Industrial League and Council, referring to the present situation in the Labor world, declared that industrial harmony was essential in order to insure the continuance of the prosperity of the nation.

"There is no more important problem at the present moment," he said, "than the relation which is to exist in the future between the various sections of industry. In this country industry is the life blood of the nation. We are all dependent in varying degrees upon our success as an industrial nation, for agriculture must be included in considering the industrial life of the country and it is therefore essential to us as a people that we should realize that the basis of our prosperity depends upon the continuance and prosperity of industry as a whole. What will make or mar this prosperity is the relations which exist between the various factors which go to make it up."

The present situation, continued Mr. Wardle, was certainly one which called for the serious consideration of every high-minded citizen. The aftermath of war had brought its own particular dangers. The war was a menace to the national life from without, any serious outbreak of industrial war now was a menace from within, equally as dangerous and as likely to be fruitful of disaster as the great world war itself.

Class War Deplored

"It is for that reason," Mr. Wardle declared, "that at the present moment I regard any attempts toward the precipitation of industrial war or class war, as it is sometimes called, at this juncture, as the most dangerous event which could possibly happen, and for this reason I am glad to learn that a settlement of the difficulty between the railway men and the government has been reached. It is a peculiar pleasure to me, because I have all along held that providing there was a reasonable attitude on both sides, this difficulty was one which could be got over by negotiation. The railway men have got all which justice demanded, with reasonable opportunities for the future, and especially with machinery, which will enable them at all times to deal with their grievances under conditions which ought to make settlements easy and just."

Mr. Wardle went on to say that although men might differ as to their ideals of what the structure of industry should be, or as to the awards of its parts, he was sure that without in any way abating one jot or tittle of those views the present situation demanded that all the forces which went to make up industry should be now brought into active cooperation for the purpose, first of rebuilding and consolidating the national life, and secondly to avert the highly dangerous ideas which underlay class war.

Right Atmosphere Not Enough

It was with these objects in view that the Industrial League and Council were seeking to create a right atmosphere between employers and employees, and it was recognized that the right atmosphere alone was not sufficient. It demanded a vehicle to conduct it and the machinery which now existed or which it was possible to set up was past the experimental stage. The Joint Industrial Councils were self-governing bodies composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, and they had large opportunities of directing and controlling the industries which they represented and by this means in all industries which were well organized, on behalf of both employers and employees, they had practical power largely to settle their own industrial problems. If they were strong in organization they could also apply the moral force necessary to secure that their decision should be obeyed.

Already more than 50 of these bodies were in existence covering over 3,000,000 workpeople, and in industries where organization was not perfect or strong it was the intention of the government to set up trade boards which could practically settle what should be the statutory minimum wage in a particular trade. With the provision also of courts of arbitration and inquiry there was now in existence all the machinery for the securing of industrial peace, which was the first requisite for industrial harmony, for peace must precede good will. It only remained, therefore, for the employer and employee to determine that no effort should be wanting to secure industrial peace, and the machinery already in operation or in process of creation would bring that about. The right spirit, the right method, and the right people would achieve industrial harmony, which was the most essential need of the hour, and upon which depended their future as a nation and an empire.

SHOP ASSISTANTS DEMAND LIVING WAGE

LONDON, England.—About 5000 London shop assistants attended a rally organized by the Shop Assistants' Union at the Albert Hall, D. Thrisk of Birmingham, the president of the union, who presided, said that shop-workers were about to see the day of emancipation from the wage slavery they had experienced in the past. The spirit of the meeting foretold the doom of one of the greatest sweating systems in the British Isles. To characterize a large section of the distributive trades as a sweating industry was no exaggeration. The day had

gone by when any section of the community was expected to sell its labor at less than it cost to live. Many shop-workers in London and elsewhere were now tasting the first fruits of victory. The distributive trades had been seething with discontent, but a new era had dawned. All must take their part in establishing a charter of freedom and equity.

John Turner, the general secretary of the union, said that nearly £3,000,000 had been secured in increases in wages for the members last year. The lessons of the strike at the Army and Navy Stores were the power of unity and the failure of tyranny. The employees concerned had won the good will and respect of everybody.

P. C. Hoffman, London organizer, speaking of the union's activity, said men and women in West End establishments who had a hard job to get advances previously were suddenly finding increases in their pay envelopes, and wondered where it all came from. Dances, sports grounds, prizes, and similar activities on the part of the employers would not satisfy the union. They stood for the full rights of citizenship. Mr. Hoffman, referring to the Army and Navy Stores award, which he fully explained, said that on the whole it was satisfactory. It was an excellent foundation on which to build in the future, but in view of negotiations now proceeding all over the country, they could not accept it as a final settlement having regard to the cost of living. The Drapers' Chamber of Trade had agreed to recommend to their members for adoption a basic wage rate for the country with a minimum for salesmen and packers up to 65s. at 28s. with increases on top of that dependent on the varying cost of living in different areas.

TEACHERS OPEN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The Connecticut State Teachers Association has taken steps to improve teaching and school conditions throughout the State. The main object of this campaign is to secure increased salaries for teachers, a more stable tenure for teachers, and a larger appropriation for support of public schools from state funds.

YPRES CLOTH HALL NOT TO BE REBUILT

Hopes Expressed That Historic Grande Place and Ruins May Remain Untouched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lieut.-Col. Beckles Willson, who is lecturing in London on the Ypres salient, expressed his views recently on the subject of the rebuilding of Ypres. "In his idea for rebuilding Ypres," he said, "the Burgomaster is not very practical. The bulk of even the 1500 Yprois who have been drawn back are against him. Few, if any, of the former residents of the well-to-do class will ever return. Ypres was a 'dead city' even before the war. True, it had a population of 17,500, but a large proportion of these were maintained by charity. There were few industries and the burghers lived on incomes which had their source elsewhere.

"The site was always a bad one; Ypres was built on swampy ground, partly on piles. The only reason for rebuilding the town would be to provide accommodation for tourists and those ministering to tourists and pilgrims, and these would be far better served in an adjacent New Ypres on the Menin Road. For if the ancient ruins are vulgarized, all its significance and attractiveness will vanish.

Desire to Rebuild Cathedral

"All the more intelligent Yprois see this, but it has become a sort of fixed idea on Mr. Colaerts' part to rebuild the Cloth Hall and Cathedral and sweep away all vestiges of the war history of Ypres. Some one said to him one day in my hearing, 'Mr. Bourgmeister, if you were Mayor of Rome you would attempt to rebuild the Colosseum and the Forum.' "These ruins are now amongst the noblest and most sacred in Europe. They took a century for a city of 200,000 souls to build. How is the new village of Ypres to rebuild them? Where

is the money to come from? Can it be thought possible that British and French pilgrims would contribute funds to efface any memorials with their sacred associations in order to raise cheap modern imitations in their stead?

Question for the Belgian People

"However, this rebuilding of Ypres is a matter for the Belgian people to settle. Only we all hope that the whole of the historic Grande Place may be untouched. It is settled that the Cloth Hall and St. Martins are not to be rebuilt. But if cheap restaurants and estaminets are allowed to sprawl all over this central site it will be a reproach to Belgium.

"Let the Burgomaster and the cabaretiers do what they like to the rest of the town (there are already 200 estaminets), but let them keep the Grande Place away from these people, as a shrine. About this our French allies feel as we do, and so also do all the right-thinking Belgians, such as Mr. Maeterlinck, Mr. Cammaerts, and almost without exception all the representatives of the leading old Ypres families. I am confident that the Belgian people will not allow a spot in whose defense 250,000 brave men laid down their lives to be turned into a vulgar and noisy country fair."

RECORD YEAR OF BELFAST BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—At the annual meeting of the Belfast Savings Bank, the manager, Mr. Luther Wallace, was able to present a very satisfactory report. The total funds amounted to £1,929,737, showing a surplus over last year of £265,190. In the last 10 years the funds had increased by over £1,000,000. It is interesting to note that over 42 per cent belonged to depositors whose balances were under £10. Mr. Wallace concluded his speech by saying that the future was full of great possibilities of prosperity, and also of great possible disasters, and that if the former were to be realized and the latter averted, there was only one way by which this could be done—output, and again output, with an adequate return to both Labor and Capital for increased production.

BRITISH ENTERTAINMENT COLONIAL OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On the occasion of their retirement from the offices of Agent-General of New South Wales and Agent-General for Queensland, respectively, the Hon. Sir Charles G. Wade and Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas B. Robinson were entertained at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms by the Royal Colonial Institute. Sir Charles Lucas, chairman of the council, presided over a large gathering.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the guests, said Sir Charles Wade had been eminently successful during the time he had been Agent-General. He was a sterling man in public life, and a most sure and kindly friend. Sir Thomas Robinson had held office throughout the whole term of the war, and was at all times a most kindly and accessible official.

Sir Charles Wade, replying, said that of all the lessons to be learned, none had impressed themselves more forcibly upon him than the manner in which the country had met two very critical periods in her history—the news of the great retreat in March, 1918, and the way they had stood up to fight for themselves and their rights on the occasion of the recent railway strike. The calm confidence with which these great crises had been met augured well for the future. Sir Charles warmly protested against inaccurate reports which had appeared in certain newspapers regarding droughts in Australia.

Sir Thomas Robinson, in his reply, alluded with pride to the devotion of British women during the dark days of the war.

COMMANDER OSBORNE RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, commandant of the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) naval prison, has tendered his resignation from the naval reserve force and asked Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to accept it as soon as his successor at Portsmouth can be chosen.

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Swiss Curtains (a new importation of these scarce and eminently desirable window hangings) in lengths of 3, 3½ and 4 yards.

Prices, considering qualities, are moderate.

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR MARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The theory of relativity, though having its birth and early nurture in the realm of physics, has received its principal support in verification from astronomy. The results of the solar eclipse, observed by the British expeditions last May in Brazil and off the coast of Africa, are now well known, and their confirmation of one of the predictions of Einstein has focused the attention of the world upon that weird theory, which puts all our previous ideas of the universe into confusion.

As an illustration of our limitations in knowledge, let us imagine our condition if the earth had always been covered by an impenetrable cloud. What could we know of day or night, or our annual journey about the sun? By the gyro-compass we might find the poles on which the earth turns, and by Foucault's pendulum we might determine the velocity of the earth's rotation. But we can think of no instrument or experiment which would indicate the uniform progressive movement of the earth in its orbit around the sun. Removing the clouds, to bring the sun and stars into view, simply enlarges our horizon, but does not alter the main features of the problem. Even knowing our course as related to every visible star, does not tell us our relation with the great fixed framework of the creation, which comprehends us and all we can see.

Space and Time Related

Space and time in the new theory are intimately related. Time is the fourth dimension of space. In the four-dimensional world a cube, for example, cannot be isolated, but must be considered as occupying a succession of positions. Therefore, one cannot visualize the cube without following the time, or note the time without knowing the position of the cube. If the movement through the succession of positions is fast enough, time as we know it may be annihilated. For example, a watch moving with the velocity of light would show no advance of time. This is one of the most startling statements, that space and time are not the containers of things and events, but the results of things and events. All knowledge would seem to rest in the observer's consciousness. It is something like saying that without the ear there would be no sound.

To most of us it seems astounding that such a topsy-turvy view of the condition of things could possibly give results which would explain a change in the orbit of the planet Mercury, and predict the displacement of stars seen at a solar eclipse. As someone has remarked, the eclipse results may have proved Einstein's law, but not necessarily his theory. We shall know more and be on surer ground by patient waiting for additional evidence.

Moving of the Constellations

The constellations have moved on with the season. Orion, low in the west, is apparently ready to follow his adversary, the Bull, below the horizon. The bright stars Betelgeuse and Rigel are at equal altitudes above the horizon at this hour. The Belt of three stars lying between, points upward to Sirius, which is without a peer among the stars. At the height of Sirius and slightly northward we see Procyon, and note that it forms an equilateral triangle with Sirius and Betelgeuse. Still farther in the same direction we find Castor and Pollux of the Twins. Above them the planet Jupiter shines very brightly, not far from the star cluster Praesepe, in inconspicuous Cancer. The Great Bear is upside down on the northern horizon. Above him is the Lion in the same unobscured position. Still higher is Hydra, which stretches from Cancer to Libra. Bridging the gap adjacent to Hydra, we come to the Milky Way, which at present crosses the sky from southeast to northwest, and passes south of the zenith. Southward the two Magellanic Clouds appear among the minor constellations surrounding the pole. All along the horizon in the southwest quarter, Eridanus, the River, holds its course from the star Cursa near Rigel in Orion to the brilliant Achernar, the Last-of-the-River. The Southern Cross is approaching the meridian. The false cross is already on the western side. This configuration, made up of stars in Vela and Carina, appears to many persons more like a cross than the other, since the stars forming it are of nearly equal brightness. In the east, Virgo is now high up and is followed by Libra and Scorpio of the zodiacal train of constellations. Note red Antares of the Scorpion, how it flashes now red and now almost green, when low on the horizon. Serpens is just appearing in the east.

Phases of the Moon

The phases of the moon, in Greenwich time, occur as follows: Full moon on March 4 at 9:13 p. m., last quarter on March 12 at 5:57 p. m., new moon on March 20 at 10:56 a. m., and first quarter on March 27 at 6:45 a. m. The moon is farthest from us on March 12 and nearest to us on March 24. In its monthly circuit of the zodiac it will pass the planets in the following order: Neptune and Jupiter on March 2, Saturn on March 4, Mars on March 9, Venus and Uranus on March 15, Jupiter and Neptune again on March 29, and Saturn also on March 31.

The planet Jupiter in Cancer is most conspicuous this month, being visible nearly all night. It is still brighter than Sirius but is slowly decreasing. Its movement is now retrograde, that is, toward the west among the stars. This will continue until into April when the planet will start east again. Each of these great annual swings takes it about 30 degrees eastward among the stars. Next year we may expect to see it in Leo. The position of Saturn is shown on the map to be

in Leo. It is apparently approaching Regulus in its retrograde movement. We may see the rings which encircle this beautiful planet, even with a small telescope. The ring system is inclined to our line of sight about 7 degrees, and presents the southern face to our view. Mars, the ruddy planet, is near the ecliptic below Spica. The contrast in color between Spica and Mars is quite striking. The distance of Mars from us is now rapidly decreasing, and therefore it is growing in brightness. It will soon equal Canopus, Venus is approaching the sun, but may still be seen as a morning star. Mercury

MUSIC

The Music of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concert of February 13 played for the first time in Boston, John Alden Carpenter's concerto for piano and orchestra. Nobody hearing this music need despair of American composition. It has been pointed out before in these columns that Mr. Carpenter stands indisputably in the first rank of American writers of music, and a hearing of

spirituals. All the folk song which had its source in Africa, she stated, retained the same color and the same scale progressions as the original. She pointed out incidentally that many of the sailors' chanteys were based on Negro themes. The illustrations as sung by Mr. Richardson ranged through African songs, Afro-American songs, Spanish-Creole songs, songs of the French West Indies and into those of Louisiana, which included a group of those sung on the Place Congo in New Orleans.

Mr. Ysaie and Mr. Elman, playing things for two violins, provided an

entertainment of pleasure and profit for an audience that filled Symphony Hall to overflowing on the evening of February 8. The program included for substantial meat the Mozart concerto in D major, the Bach concerto in D minor; for display a concerto in F major by Molique, for which Mr. Ysaie had written a brilliant cadenza abounding in the technical fireworks which delight violinists; for amusement, six trifling duos by Godard. Of the playing Mr. Elman had rather the better of it. His phrases were the more delicately turned, his artistic sense a trifle the keener for the due emphasis and shading, his intonation a little surer and his tone a little more pliable and velvety. Quite evidently he had turned to good account the bits of violin wisdom which the elder artist must undoubtedly have dropped in practice.

There are few novelties recently in the musical world. One of the most interesting events was the performance of the "Etude Symphonique" for violin and orchestra by Blair Fairchild. Curiously enough, the musical tendencies of this American composer are clearly French, and his work deserves to be heard and reheard.

At the Lamoureux concert one has heard an ingenious paraphrase of George Hülé on the air of "Sonnettes Matines," which is orchestrated discreetly and with great charm, and was sung with admirable taste by Mme. Ritter-Clampi. Afterward was given an unknown fantasia for piano and orchestra by Claude Debussy, which, written in Rome in 1888, was refused a hearing. The editor having been asked later by Debussy to allow him to make some modifications in the composition, refused to give his consent, and as the author declined to have it published otherwise, the work was left unperformed. After Debussy passed away it appeared, naturally without the modifications. So the work was heard as it was written by Debussy in the springtime of his talent, with all its charm and inequities. The orchestra under the direction of André Messager gave its full value to this delightful work whilst Mme. Marguerite Long, that consummate pianist, played with the intelligence, sensibility and delicacy of sonority which would have overjoyed Debussy could he have heard it. She was acclaimed by the public as was also André Messager.

This concert, which had begun with the second symphony of Schumann, ended with the delightful and animated "Rhapsodie Norvégienne" of Edouard Lalo, one of France's greatest musical composers. At the following Lamoureux concert the overture to "Roi d'Ys" was given, which would be very fine were it not for certain regrettable Meyerbeerisms and grandiloquies into which Lalo occasionally falls. The new symphony of Vincent d'Indy, which was also executed at this concert, is rather difficult to define. Some will call it sublime whilst others will consider it absurd. There are curious brass effects, and an excessive, unusual and almost paradoxical use of polyphones, and the almost monstrous coupling of sonorities which have always been thought inassociable, joined to touching and profound qualities. The andante especially is the best kind of d'Indy.

In the last December concert, after a symphony by César Franck, a composition of Henry Lutz, called "Stella," was given. This is written in a large and simple style and was well sung by Mme. Montjoie. It was followed by a symphonical picture by Jean Poueigh, called "La Basilique aux Vainqueurs," which was given for the first time and which is a fragment of the "Meneur de Louves," a five-act drama taken from the novel of Mme. Rachilde. This symphonical tableau, says the author, the hard and brutal atmosphere of the barbarian troops who are banqueting in the Basilica of Poitiers, which they have just captured, Mr. Poueigh has made a juxtaposition of two popular airs which he uses ingeniously; one belongs to Poitiers, and the other one is from the Arabes. In spite of slight polyphonic and orchestral gaps, which experience will correct, there is much accent and color in this music, which is also clear, healthy and true, and which deserves far more than the merely polite welcome which it received. The other pieces of the program, which were familiar to all and which were much applauded, were "Auprès de Toi," of Bach, the air of Donna Anna in "Don Juan," and the celebrated "Schéhérazade" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, the finale of which is a masterpiece.

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Miss Muriel Robinson, a very accomplished singer and former pupil of Miss Marie Brema, had the ingenious idea of giving a recital of exclusively Christmas songs. The idea proved excellent, and the repertory unexpectedly rich. Miss Robinson was accompanied by Charles Risegar, son of the famous Italian violinist who was at

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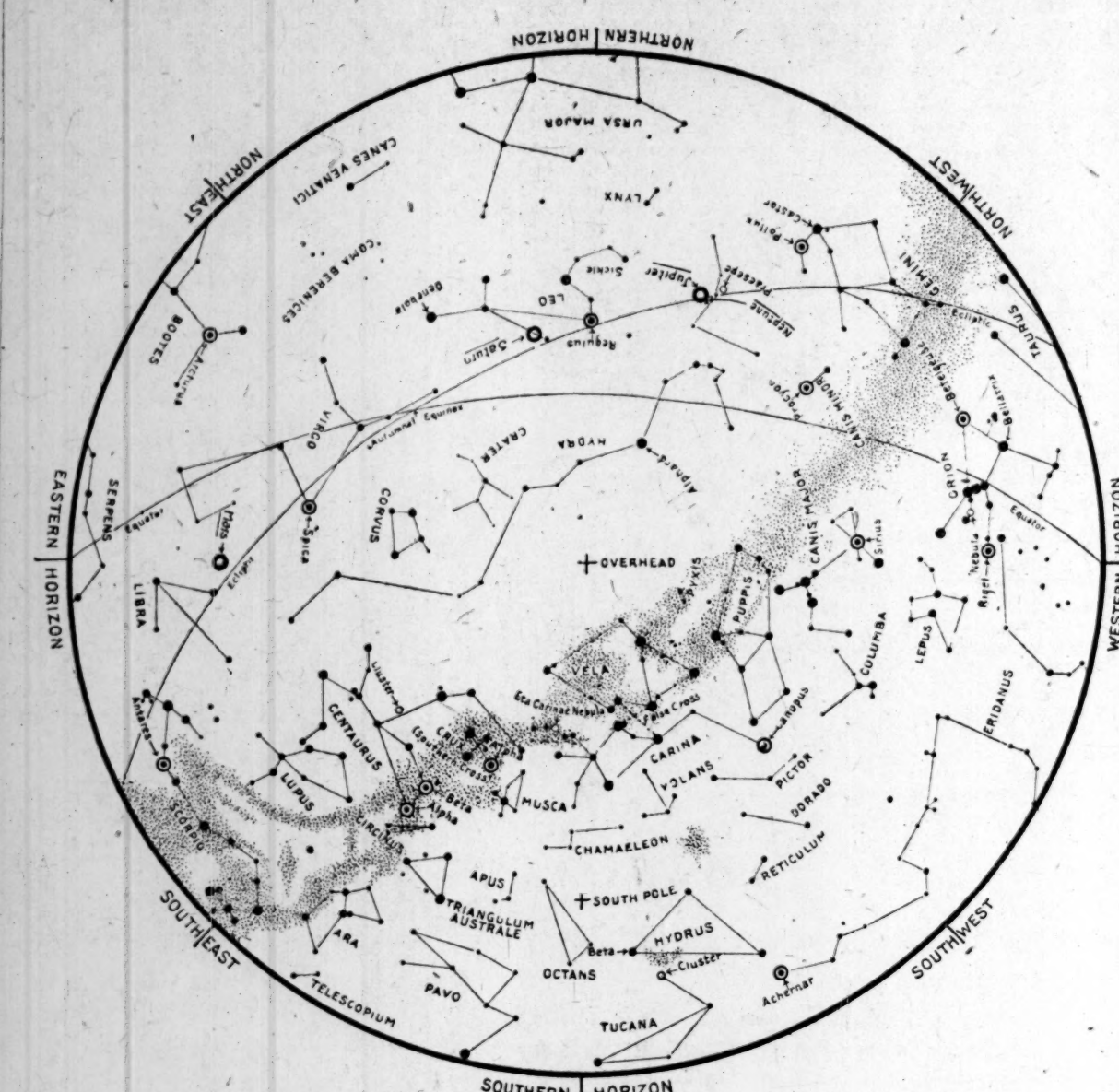
TO CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON
IMPERATOR March 6, May 1, May 29
MAURETANIA Feb. 2, Mar. 20, Apr. 27, May 15
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, LIVERPOOL
K. A. VICTORIA Feb. 26
CARMANIA March 5
TO LIVERPOOL
CARMANIA April 6, May 11, June 15
K. A. VICTORIA Mar. 27, Apr. 27, May 29, June 29
TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, LONDON
SAXONIA Feb. 14, March 23, May 1
TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON
ROYAL GEORGE March 6, April 14, May 19, June 23
TO MOVILLE, GLASGOW
COLUMBIA Feb. 7, Mar. 13, Apr. 17, May 22, July 3, 31
PORTLAND TO GLASGOW
CARMANIA Feb. 4, April 10
SAXONIA March 5

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Musical Affairs in Paris

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At the Colonne concerts in December, Gabriel Pierné ceded his place as director for two concerts to Mr. Mengelberg, the well-known Amsterdam conductor. These exchanges of courtesy, which are becoming more and more frequent, might be very interesting if the musicians thus invited brought with them some of the new works from their respective countries. But unfortunately each one presents the same well-known programs, and Mr. Mengelberg did but follow tradition. He



The March evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 7 at 11 p. m., March 22 at 10 p. m., April 7 at 9 p. m., and April 22 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

will be observed best on March 3, as an evening star. It may be seen with the naked eye, but a small telescope will show it to be a crescent like our moon before the first quarter. Neptune, though visible only in a telescope, may be found perhaps more easily on March 13, when it is in conjunction with Jupiter, being about a degree south of that planet. Uranus is in conjunction with Venus on March 21, but will be difficult to observe.

On March 20, the sun crosses the equator, at the point called the vernal equinox. It will then remain north of the equator until September 23.

VIEWS OF POLITICAL FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Recently in conventions held in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the United Farmers organizations have maintained the contention that the farmers' movement in Canada is a distinct class movement and should be maintained as such. It has been distinctly expressed at these gatherings of the rank and file that the farmers are seeking purely a betterment of conditions for themselves. Associated with the farmers' organizations are men of large public experience and knowledge of economic and political history. To their broader experience of men and events admission that the farmers' movement is a purely class effort is to invite opposition from consumers who must pay the price of any prosperity that comes to the farmer. The Hon. T. A. Crerar, recognized leader of the farm movement in the House of Commons and former Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government, is coming west on a mission of education. He holds that the farmers' movement is a political and not a class manifestation.

ONE BIG UNION TO CROSS BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—One of the matters decided on at the convention held here by representatives of the One Big Union was to launch a campaign for membership in the United States. Canadian units in the organization are being asked to nominate organizers capable of undertaking the work. Reports were submitted showing that in Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming and other western states where the radical element is strong in organized labor circles the One Big Union would be welcomed. Plans are being laid for invading eastern industrial centers. The One Big Union was charged with being the organization behind the general strike which paralyzed Winnipeg's industrial and social life last May and June. Its activities were repudiated and later on actively fought by the established international unions. The One Big Union, which was confined entirely to Canadian territory, is now apparently bent on carrying the war into the home country of the internationals.

QUEBEC CONSERVING PULP-WOOD SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The possibility of further restricting the export of pulp and pulp wood from the Province of Quebec and the intention of the provincial government to in no way relax the present policy of keeping Canadian raw materials for the use of Canadian mills was the pronouncement of Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of Quebec, in an address at a banquet of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Montreal. "I do not wish to pose as a prophet," said the Premier, "but it seems to me that the future of this Province is connected with the building up of pulp and paper plants. Our Province was the first to realize the importance of keeping our raw material for the use of our mills. We do not intend to relax that policy. We may have to go further. The time may come when we shall have to limit the cut of our Quebec forests for the exclusive use of Quebec men. If the situation demanded, we should not hesitate to take the necessary measures."

Sir Lomer expressed the opinion that the pulp-wood industry was the most important one in Quebec. He knew that though they were taking away vast quantities of pulp wood, they were interested in the future of their woodlands, the source of their raw material for the future, and were doing everything possible to preserve it. The government was giving all possible assistance in this direction. It had created a forestry service, and a forestry school for recruiting technical personnel for that service and for the lumber and paper trades, and had created a forest nursery which was now in a position to supply a million young trees for the reforestation of waste lands. They should not forget that their supply of pulp wood was not inexhaustible. It was not sufficient to reduce the volume of cutting, but they should think of restocking the timberlands. If they would do their share in this direction, the Quebec government would do its share and a big share.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to returns received by the government there was a slight decline in the total volume of employment throughout Canada at the beginning of December, which decline continued throughout the month. These facts are learned through 4700 firms who made returns. According to preliminary figures the various offices of the employment service of Canada received about 35,000 applications for employment, were notified of 28,000 vacancies, and made about 21,000 regular placements and 5400 casual placements during December, as compared with 38,000 applications, 34,700 vacancies, 25,400 regular placements, and 5500 casual placements in November. The time loss in industrial disputes was less in December than either the previous month or the corresponding month of last year. Twenty-two strikes were in existence involving 2328 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 48,960 working days.

UNDERSTANDING SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

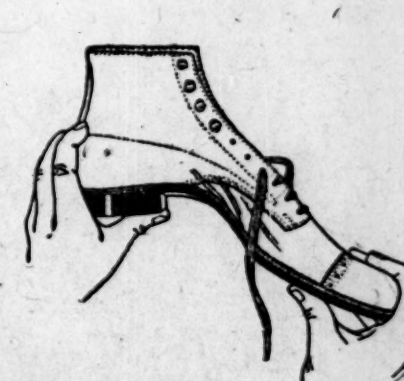
OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. J. D. Rutherford, member of the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, in addressing a public meeting here recently, drew an analogy between the people of the United States and the people of Canada, declaring that the latter were largely American in their habits. He added that all were Americans because they lived upon the American continent. While their flag and their history and their sentiments were British, yet they understood the Americans better than the English did and Canada was the natural communication between the two great peoples. In a further part of his address Dr. Rutherford declared that "The future peace and happiness of the world depends upon a friendly understanding between the two great English-speaking nations, Great Britain and the United States. If this understanding can be brought about, no one need fear for the future."

COLLEGE INCREASES TUITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Middlebury College has increased the price of tuition from \$100 to \$150 a year.

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PROHIBITION AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Encouragement Derived From Example of United States, but Temperance People See Need of Help in Their Fight

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama.—The effect of prohibition in the United States and the West Indies and Central and South American countries is being regarded by advocates of temperance or prohibition in those countries from two distinct points of view. One of these is the encouragement derived from the example of the United States. The other is the possibility that there will be an increased demand for liquor made in those countries. There is also the possibility of an influx of persons addicted to the use of liquor, with their habits as a main incentive for their coming, as well as a tendency for some of the retailers and wholesalers to transfer their business to lands where they still will be unmolested.

The expectations of Cuban liquor interests have run high as a result of the situation. They anticipate that tourist travel will largely increase as a result of prohibition in the United States. Some liquor men even go so far as to predict big economic results and increased wealth for the countries still regarded as a refuge for the thirsty.

Temperance People Hope for Aid

On the other hand, the temperate do not like the possibility of being overwhelmed by an influx of drinkers and of traffickers. They want help to counteract the influences now busily at work—moral help, education, such financial assistance in the promotion of temperance as it may be possible to get from without, and all the international political influence on their side that the United States can legitimately exert.

Still another aspect of the situation is in the fact that the use of soft drinks and confections in the United States is expected to give impetus to the production of many of the special products of Central and South American countries. Cacao, vanilla, sarsaparilla, coconuts, sugar, and kola, are among these. The price of coconuts has risen to the highest point for years, and all the other products are similarly affected.

Changes in the fiscal systems of most of the countries involved may be one of the next steps of the program of temperance advocates. This is notably the case in the United States of Colombia, where prohibition is strong. The fiscal side of the liquor question has always been put forward as the big stumblingblock in the way of reform in Panama, and the more rapidly the country is helped to economic independence the better the chance of freedom from liquor domination in a place of large strategic importance to the trade as well as to those opposing it.

Effect of Distilled Liquor

One factor in the liquor problem in the tropics must not be lost sight of. Here the liquors are practically all distilled. This means that the beer and wine trade in Europe is deeply interested in the maintenance of a market for their wares in lands where they are not produced, and it also involves the fact that the poor, who cannot afford the imported light liquors, are usually addicted to the strong local stuff and so suffer relatively worse consequences. Rum in Latin America is like whiskey in Scotland—the drink of the poor. This has its political bearings, too, for rum has decided many an election and promoted many a revolution. One prominent public man in Panama has gone so far as to say that if rum were eliminated from Central America there would be no need of American intervention in so many places.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN SCHOOLS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Hyde Park Council of Churches here, representing Protestant churches, passed a resolution against any effort to place provisions in the new Illinois state constitution requiring religious instruction by or in the public schools. The resolution reads as follows:

"It is the judgment of the Hyde Park Council of Churches that it would be unwise to seek any provision in the state constitution requiring religious instruction by or in the public schools, and, further, that nothing in the constitution shall prohibit or prevent a

coordinate arrangement in any community by which public school children shall receive instruction in religion in the churches. We express our opinion that it is highly important that provision be made to enable the churches to carry out a more adequate program of week day religious instruction."

VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An announcement is made here that the fourth Intercollegiate Conference on Vocations for Women will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, March 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Vocational Guidance Association. This association is made up of about 50 women's colleges and universities throughout the United States, and was organized to promote the study of opportunities for college and trained women. In addition to this, the association facilitates interchange of vocational information, promotes the organization of undergraduate vocational committees, and furthers the cooperation of appointment bureaux and students. The association grew out of the desire of undergraduates to know the opportunities open to them upon graduation and the training necessary to prepare one for a life career. Previous conferences have been held at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, and Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

INCREASE SHOWN IN OIL PRODUCTION

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania.—Oil production in the United States during 1919 was 368,255,611 barrels, an increase of more than 24,000,000 barrels over the previous year, according to the annual review of the Oil City Derrick. The figures are based on pipe line receipts reported monthly, estimates of pipe lines not reported, and estimates of tank car shipments from fields where no regular pipe line service existed.

The 1919 report is a new high record in the annual petroleum output of the United States, according to the review. The fields which showed gains were North Carolina, Texas, North Louisiana, Gulf Coast, Kentucky, Wyoming, and the Lima districts. Losses were recorded for Kansas, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and southeastern Ohio.

I. W. W. MAN BARRED OUT

PRESCOTT, Arizona.—James Patrick O'Malley lost his chance to become a citizen of the United States because of I. W. W. affiliations. "The I. W. W. respect neither right nor wrong, nor flag nor country," said A. E. Eldridge, examiner, in refusing O'Malley's application.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Sale of Jails Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—The recent sale of the Exeter jail in Rockingham County, which became unnecessary soon after the effect of prohibition began to be felt, has started a discussion of the advisability of selling off other jails in New Hampshire, converting them into establishments of a storage or mercantile nature, and using the money received therefor in reducing the public debt of the several counties.

Maj. Ivory C. Eaton of Nashua, a member of Governor Bartlett's staff, has advanced a plan whereby all but three of the jails may be disposed of in this manner. Major Eaton presents facts to show that under present bony conditions, a jail at Manchester to care for the central part of the State, one at Dover for the eastern part, and one at Berlin for the northern part would be all the places of confinement of this nature that are necessary.

The last inventory of jails showed the various jail properties as valued as follows: Portsmouth \$11,000, Exeter (since sold), Dover \$5,000, Carroll County \$14,000, Merrimack \$214,000 (including court and almshouse), Manchester \$134,000, Cheshire \$31,500, Sullivan \$22,200, Grafton \$17,300, Coos \$37,600. Figures on Belknap County are not available but the total valuation of county jail property is undoubtedly in excess of \$500,000 and three-fifths of that valuation can be readily, under Major Eaton's plan, be converted to other uses. The Manchester school committee has informally considered the purchase of the jail in that city at its inventory value for the purpose of conversion into a schoolhouse.

Widespread Benefits Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—From all over Canada are coming reports of the economic benefits of prohibition. In The Spectator of Hamilton, Ontario, a recent article bears eloquent testimony to the happy results following the passage of the Ontario Temperance Act. The city has, it is declared, enjoyed partial immunity from the drink habit, a drunken man on the streets being a rare sight; crime has decreased, and the streets are filled with comfortably dressed people. The paper adds: "What a change it has brought into the homes of the people!" It is pointed out that the last official reports of the banks in Canada show that the savings deposits had increased \$20,000,000 in the past year, which was "evidence of the prosperity of the people."

Hamilton is described as a paradise compared to the days when there were

from 200 to 300 open bars to entice boys and men to enter. As another evidence of the economic advantages of prohibition, the report of the city's chief of police is pointed to. During the first year of the Temperance Act, 1677 persons were arrested for drunkenness; last year there were only 414. The enormous savings in fines which were taken away from the offenders' families is easily realized. Before prohibition came into force so crowded was the jail with prisoners that its enlargement was anticipated, but since prohibition was introduced this has been found no longer necessary, and the taxpayers have been spared that additional burden.

Another Jail Is Closing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW CITY, New York.—Prohibition is mainly responsible for the temporary closing of the Rockland County jail here this week, when the last two prisoners will have completed their terms. The sheriff, A. H. Merritt, reports that there were 40 prisoners for intoxication and other offenders at this time last year. The grand jury was dismissed by County Judge Patterson when it was organized last week, because there was nothing for the body to do. The reduction of arrests will effect an important economic saving to the community.

POLL TAX GAIN BY FULL SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Assuming that with the introduction of full suffrage for women there will be 20,000,000 more poll tax payers in the United States than at present—a reasonable estimate, in view of the probable increase in population between 1910 and 1920—there will be available, at \$2 for each poll tax, \$40,000,000 more for public purposes, in the states where women now do not vote.

THEATERS

"The Tempest" in Pasadena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PASADENA, California.—The Pasadena Community Players gave seven genuinely sympathetic, entertaining, and well-staged performances of "The Tempest" in the Community Playhouse during the week beginning January 26.

The lines were read with intelligence and considerable power. The stage pictures were effectively lighted and set, somewhat after the Gordon Craig manner of using hangings, using varicolored lighting. The tableau effects were handsome, especially the wedding scene with its assembly of women, and two inner-stage episodes.

Prospero, played with dignity and with appreciation of the gayly fanciful nature and comedy in the part by Gilmor Brown, and Miranda, played with appropriate sweetness by Virginia Timberlake, as seen against a background of vivid blue that partook of purple in its intensity and depth, made a striking study in harmony and contrasted emotional and visual color. One of the highly interesting features of the Pasadena venture is the ingenuity and artistic talent shown in simple but effective stage settings.

The three-division stage of the theater of Elizabethan times contained the action in the Pasadena production, the small space of an ordinary playhouse being utilized with remarkable economy and artistic effect. From winding stairs on each side of the middle stage, the minor characters issued, to form the background of the pictures. About Gilmor Brown, central figure of the production as director and actor of Prospero, the most notable of the company were Miss Timberlake as Miranda, who reminded one somewhat of Miss Genevieve Hamper in appearance and style of speech;

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REFORMS UNDER NEW PERU CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Ambassador of Peru, Federico A. Pezet, called at the State Department on Thursday and presented to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, a copy of the reformed Constitution of Peru, which was voted on at a plebiscite in the recent elections and which has been approved by the special constitutional assembly of Peru, called for the purpose of ratifying the will of the voters.

A number of changes have been made in the Constitution, the result of which is to give a more democratic form of government than it enjoyed previously. A decentralization of power has taken place, one of the important features of the revised Constitution being the establishment of regional assemblies in the Republic. Another reform is that in future government office holders will not be allowed to accept emoluments from other sources.

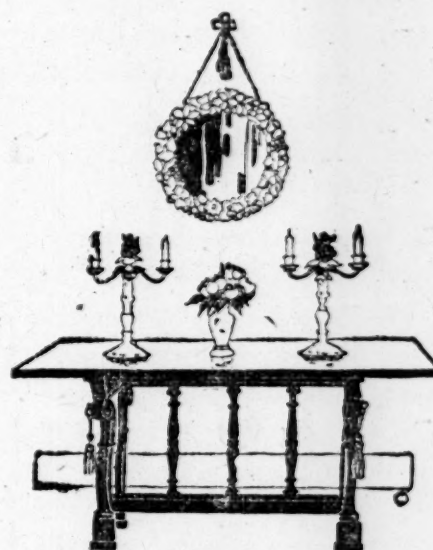
It is understood that the Ambassador also brought to the attention of the Secretary of State news reports from Lima stating that anti-government activities were going on outside of Peru.

REPORT IN FAVOR OF A TAX ON SIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A special commission appointed to investigate the problem of billboard and other outdoor advertising has presented a report in favor of taxing all such signs except those erected in conformity with present laws and calling attention to occupants or businesses conducted in certain properties, or to the properties themselves.

Public officers are given authority by a bill offered to destroy any sign so placed as to prevent an unobstructed view of the highway for 300 feet in either direction.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL BOARD
OF ARBITRATORSMajor and Minor Leagues Come
to Understanding — "Gentlemen's Agreement" to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A board for dealing with future disputed cases between minor and major league baseball clubs will be formed as the result of yesterday afternoon's proceedings at the joint meeting of delegates of the big and small leagues. It will be known as the Baseball Arbitration Board of America, and will consist of two members—one the head of the National Commission and the other named by the minor leagues. A third member will be added to the board by agreement of these two men, in case of deadlock. The third man will act as referee and have a vote, but will not become a permanent member of the arbitration board.

Presidents of the two major leagues, J. A. Heydler, National, and B. B. Johnson, American, attending the meeting, announced to the minor league representatives that the major leagues had decided they would enter into no written agreement with the smaller circuits for the conduct of inter-league business for the 1920 season, but agreed to continue the inter-league relations under the same "gentlemen's agreement" as that in force in 1919. The major league men placed themselves on record as saying the big leagues had determined to respect the contract of players in the minors. The stumbling block in coming to a written agreement was the Baltimore Federal League Club's suit against organized baseball, now pending in Washington, which characterized past agreements between the big and little leagues as making the organized baseball system a "trust."

MISSISSIPPI AGAIN
WINS FROM HOWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi—The basketball team of the Agricultural and Mechanical College again won from the Howard College team of Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday. No score was made for the first ten minutes of play, but by the end of the first half, the Aggies had secured a 6-point lead. The A. and M. scrub team replaced the varsity during the last 15 minutes of play and increased the lead by two points. Howard played a much better game than they offered the night before, while the Aggies failed to develop any pass work until the game was nearly over. So far, the Mississippi A. and M. College has won four of the six Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association games played, the two lost games being played on foreign courts. The summary:

MISSISSIPPI A. and M. HOWARD
W. L. Hughes, Fikes, J. G. Alford, Mobley, L. H. Hughes, Bryant, R. L. Knight, Clayton, Snowden, C. O. E. Newman, Vernon, Anderson, J. D. Ingram, Brown, Critz, Jr., W. D. Newman, Wright, Score—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College 27, Howard College 13. Goals from floor—Clayton 3, L. H. Hughes 2, Vernon 2, Brown 2, Anderson 2, Bryant 2, A. and M. W. D. Newman, O. B. Newman, Ingram for Howard. Goals from foul—L. H. Hughes 4, Clayton for A. and M.; O. B. Newman 7 for Howard. Referee—Charles Robinson. Mississippi A. and M. Time—Two 20m. periods.

LOUISIANA STATE
DEFEATS MERCER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
MACON, Georgia—The Mercer University basketball five sustained its first defeat on the home court here Thursday night at the hands of Louisiana State College, 35 to 24. The game was fast at the start and it was not until the last five minutes of the half that either team scored when Mercer left the floor with a tally of 15 to 7 in its favor. The home team played poor ball the second half. T. H. Rentz '22 for Mercer played the best ball. Capt. P. G. Hague '22 did best for Louisiana. The summary:

LOUISIANA MERCER
Haynes, H. R. Rents, Middlebrook, J. E. Newman, McFarlan, C. Quinn, Kirkpatrick, J. G. Hicks, Hague, R. L. Rents, J. Harper, Score—University of Louisiana 35, Mercer College 24. Goals from floor—Hague 7, Middlebrook 3, McFarlan for Louisiana; Rents 4, Hicks 3, Quinn 3 for Mercer. Goals from foul—Hague 7 for Louisiana; Rents 4 for Mercer. Referee—E. D. Whitehead, Macon, Georgia. Time—Two 20m. halves.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS
AND RETAINS LEAD

NEW YORK, New York—University of Pennsylvania is still holding a clear claim to first place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship standing, following its victory over Columbia University here Thursday night, by a score of 57 to 15. This was the third straight championship victory for the Red and Blue.

ing the first half of the contest, the Blue and White leading at the end of that period by a score of 12 to 11. The second half, however, saw things entirely changed, the Red and Blue putting on an attack which the home team was entirely unable to meet. In this part of the game Pennsylvania caged no less than 10 of the 13 floor goals it made during the entire game. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA COLUMBIA
Rosenast, Huntzinger, J. F. Stewart, Sweeney, R. F. Stutz, Horwitz, Graves, Yates, C. E. Watson, Peck, J. G. Tynan, Weinstein, McNichol, Zucker, J. F. Johnson, Score—University of Pennsylvania 57, Columbia University 15. Goals from floor—Rosenast 5, Graves 5, Sweeney 3 for Pennsylvania; Johnson, Watson, Stutz, Peck, Horwitz for Columbia. Goals from foul—Sweeney 11 for Pennsylvania; J. F. Johnson 1 for Columbia. Referee—J. M. O'Shea, Umpire—Edward Thorpe. Time—Two 20m. periods.

OHIO STATE HAS
BRIGHT OUTLOOKVarsity Track Material at That
University This Winter Is the
Best in Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Track prospects at Ohio State University are brighter than they have been for several years. This in itself is not especially encouraging, because track athletics at the Buckeye College have been weak ever since entering the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. However, Ohio State has several men who are bound to be point winners in both indoor and outdoor meets this year. Chief among these is L. S. Moorehead '22, a dash man and high jumper. For two years he won the 100 and 220-yard dashes and high jump in the Ohio interscholastic meet. He has also been coached in broad jumping and may be entered in this event in some of the meets. Moorehead can run the 100-yard dash in 10s., and the 220 in less than 22s.

N. G. Pollman '22 is also eligible this winter. As a hurdler in preparatory school he won many points. Two veteran hurdlers have returned from the army and will again compete. They are B. G. Schimanski '21 in the high and A. J. Hill '21, who does both hurdle races and the pole vault. Two other dash men who have plenty of speed are R. E. Lock '21, who has never been eligible until this year, and H. W. Hane '21, who was a point winner last year. It is also possible that C. W. Harley '20 and G. R. Stinchcomb '21, both football players, will run some of the sprints. In the distance runs Capt. M. E. Steinhilber '20 will be counted on for the best time. He will probably be used in the mile and half-mile unless Hane is not used on the quarter, in which case Steinhilber can be shifted to the shorter run. L. D. McClure '21 and L. L. Dickson '21 now appear to be best for the mile and two-mile runs. None of the distance men are above the average, but all have improved each year in which they have competed.

F. R. Willaman '21 and F. G. Holtkamp '20, both football men, will be used in the weights, and A. J. Nemecek '20 will throw the discus. Several other new men are also expected to be prominent in the weight events, but up to the present time little can be told of their merits. Two other good pole vaulters in addition to Hill are in the university this year. They are G. H. Alexander '20 and H. J. Liedel '20. Alexander won his letter three years ago, and Liedel was a regular last year.

MISSOURI TEAM IS
AGAIN THE VICTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
COLUMBIA, Missouri—Shooting 11 goals in five minutes here Thursday night, the University of Missouri basketball five defeated the University of Oklahoma team 53 to 18. Coach Bennie Owens' team from Oklahoma failed to show floor work, and except for two brilliant long field goals by C. E. Waite '22, center, and P. E. White '22, left forward, the visiting team was completely outplayed. Capt. J. C. Ruby '20, right forward, and G. L. Williams '22, center, with eight and nine field goals, respectively, and with brilliant floor work, starred for the University of Missouri. The summary:

MISSOURI OKLAHOMA
Scott, Trumbo, R. L. E. Waite, Ruby, Bond, R. L. McDermott, Williams, Campbell, C. C. E. Waite, Boyle, Browning, Knight, J. G. Cox, Coffey, Schroder, J. E. White, Score—University of Missouri 53, University of Oklahoma 18. Goals from floor—Williams 9, Ruby 8, Scott 4, Coffey, Browning, Boyle, McDermott 2, McDermott 2, C. E. Waite, Boyle for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Williams 4, Scott for Missouri; C. E. Waite 2 for Oklahoma. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20m. periods.

A. H. HENKE AT NORTHWESTERN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University's track prospects for next year were recently improved by the acquisition of A. H. Henke, a sprinter who won the 100-yard dash in the National Amateur Athletic Union championship race held at Great Lakes, Illinois, in 1918, when he was in the navy. Henke recently registered at the commerce school of the university. Before the war he was a student at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

SQUASH RACQUET
SEASON SUCCESSSix Clubs Completed for Cham-
pionship Honors in Massachu-
setts Inter-Club Series of 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—This year's annual inter-club championship tournament of the Massachusetts Squash-Racquet Association was one of the best ever held. There were six clubs which took part in the event, two more than last year, and the outlook is now very bright for next year. The Cambridge Club of Cambridge was a new entrant into this competition. The club is made up of students at Harvard University, and considering the fact that it was their first year of competition, the club did very well. Malcolm Bradlee, an all-round athlete at Harvard, showed marked promise in his playing, especially when he defeated Dr. F. W. Kellogg, the Harvard Club star, in their final match of the tournament.

Fifteen team matches were played in all, the Harvard Club winning them all, and losing only two of the 20 individual matches played. Union Boat Club lost only one of its team matches, that to Harvard Club. The results of the matches played follow:

Harvard Club	4	Boston A. A.	0
Harvard Club	4	Newton Squash	0
Harvard Club	4	Boston T. & R.	0
Harvard Club	3	Union Boat Club	1
Harvard Club	3	Cambridge Club	1
Union Boat Club	3	Boston T. & R.	1
Union Boat Club	2	Boston A. A.	2
Union Boat Club	4	Newton Squash	0
Union Boat Club	3	Cambridge Club	1
Boston A. A.	2	Boston T. & R.	1
Boston A. A.	4	Newton Squash	0
Boston A. A.	4	Cambridge Club	0
Boston T. & R.	4	Newton Squash	0
Boston T. & R.	4	Cambridge Club	0
Newton S. C.	3	Cambridge Club	1

Thirty-eight players took part in the tournament and the Harvard Club and Newton Squash Club went through the season without any substitution. Four players took part in all the competitions played by their teams and won all their games. They were F. W. Buxton, H. V. Greenough, and G. D. Hayward of the Harvard Club; C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club. The full list follows:

Player and club	Won	Lost	P.C.
F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
C. C. Peabody, Union B. C.	5	0	1,000
W. E. Russell, Boston T. & R.	4	0	1,000
W. I. Badger, Union B. C.	1	0	1,000
Sidney Williams, Union B. C.	1	0	1,000
Ralph May, Union B. C.	1	0	1,000
J. B. Pierce, Boston T. & R.	1	0	1,000
W. C. Bowditch, Boston A. A.	1	0	1,000
T. B. Plimpton, Boston A. A.	1	0	1,000
M. F. Wendell, Boston A. A.	1	0	1,000
M. F. Wendell, Union B. C.	1	0	1,000
R. S. Townsend, B. T. & R.	2	0	850
D. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club	3	2	600
G. M. Bryant, Union B. C.	1	1	500
D. McK. Key, Cambridge Club	1	1	500
Duva Dunne, Boston A. A.	1	1	400
B. C. Bray, Newton S. C.	2	2	400
C. Hutchins, Boston T. & R.	2	2	400
H. B. Shaw, Boston T. & R.	2	2	400
Harold Plimpton, B. A. A.	2	2	400
A. C. Powers, Boston A. A.	2	2	400
K. L. Lindsay, Boston T. & R.	1	2	325
Bartlett Harwood, U. B. C.	1	2	250
E. S. Church, Newton S. C.	1	4	200
A. H. McAusland, N. S. C.	1	4	200
M. Bradlee, Cambridge Club	1	4	200
A. Eldridge, Cambridge Club	1	4	200
Robert Wallace, Union B. C.	1	4	200
James Torbert, Union B. C.	1	4	200
W. L. Moran, Boston T. & R.	1	4	200
C. E. Fuller, Cambridge Club	1	4	200
A. Houghton, Cambridge Club	1	4	200
P. E. Jackson, Cambridge Club	1	4	200
H. C. Janin, Cambridge Club	1	4	200
G. H. Fernald Jr., N. S. C.	1	4	200

STANFORD HAS
MANY VETERANSProspects of Turning Out An-
other Strong Track Team Are
Considered to Be Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PALO ALTO, California—The track season at Leland Stanford Junior University is getting well started. Over 300 have signed up for the several events. H. W. Maloney, track coach, is now engaged in having the men work out at the gymnasium, which he believes they would like to enter. He is assisted by E. W. Moulton, a veteran trainer, who has helped Stanford secure a number of victories in the past. E. R. Caughey '19 and R. L. Templeton '20 are helping in the field events. It is believed that the Cardinal will be able to put out a strong team this year, for a large number of veterans are out and a number of experienced new track men are showing up well for this early in the season. Capt. W. B. Wells '20, performing a feat never before accomplished in athletics in the west, won four first places in the dual meet with the University of California last year. It is expected that in the sprints and the hurdles, he will be able to repeat the victory again this year. M. M. Kirk '21, junior national champion in the sprints, is out this year. He, together with J. K. Lilly '20, will be strong runners in the shorter distances. E. L. Davis '21, in the 1918 meet with California, won the hurdles and placed in the pole vault as well. J. D. House '19 is back at Stanford again this season. He won several points in the inter-allied games at Paris, and in his ability rests a number of points for Stanford. N. M. Scofield '21, is also a very fast man in the middle distances. He, with K. E. Wright '21, and F. R. Rogers '20, are the only other middle distance men of experience out so far this year. The loss of L. W. Dinkelspiel '19, who transferred to Harvard, and of M. T. Maynard '19, who graduated, will be keenly felt in these events unless new material appears. Likewise in the weights this season, Stanford must have some new material if he expects

to secure many points in these events. A. T. Westwick '20, who has been first in two cross-country races for Stanford, may be depended on. N. B. Green '20 is able to win points in several events. He, with C. A. Wilcox '20, is capable of 12ft. in the pole vault. Green is a high jumper of ability, having defeated the University of California men in both events last year. Robert Shlauderman '22, who was the best man on the freshman squad last year, is showing up well again this season. With the other members of last year's squad working out, it is hoped that the Cardinal will be able to build up an excellent track team this year.

FINE MATERIAL
OUT AT INDIANAOnly One Member of Last
Year's Baseball Team Now
Back in the University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—With the Indiana University baseball squad winning out in the gymnasium, Indiana's early-season prospects for a winning diamond team seem exceptionally bright. Every man of last year's team with the exception of H. R. Sutherland '19 is back in the university. In addition to these men there are several "I" men of former years, and some good material from last season's freshman nine. Coach G. L. Rathbun has charge of the squad. At first the coach has been working with the battery men only. The call for regular workouts for the remaining candidates will be made soon and at that time Harry Scholler '06, former Crimson star infielder, will come to assist in training the men.

The men working out now are Capt. Jack Driscoll '20, outfielder; R. J. Campbell '21, R. L. Walker '20, R. H. Kunkel '20, F. F. Faust '20, Melvin Woolen '21, pitchers; W. G. Rauschenbach '20, Hobart Dennis '21, Roscoe Minton '20, W. B. Lang '21, D. D. Bower '20, catchers. U. B. Jeffries '20, another pitcher, is now playing basketball, will join the squad later. Other members of last year's team who will report later are G. S. Buttorff '21, D. F. Teeters '21, outfielders; J. C. Hendricks '21, E. S. Dean '21, infielders; H. E. Schuler '21 and R. G. Bateman '21, infielders; and L. A. Rust '21 are other old letter men who are in the university.

WASHINGTON TO
HAVE TRACK TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An attempt will be made to put track athletics on a firm footing at Washington University this spring, according to R. B. Rutherford, director of athletics. This branch of sport has been neglected in the last few years, as the financial condition of the athletic department has not warranted sufficient expenditures for conference competition on the track.

Director Rutherford is expected to call a meeting shortly of all the candidates for places on the track team. As Rutherford is now looking out for the basketball and baseball squads, he will have to get an assistant, and it is generally believed that P. J. Fitzgerald, an experienced handler of track men, will get the plan.

The indoor track in Francis Gymnasium at present is not to the liking of Rutherford because of its sharp turns. For this reason he is making arrangements to have the basement of the gymnasium remodeled for the use of the track candidates until they are able to make use of the outdoor track. He expects to install an oval track in the basement and also a straightaway track for the dash men to practice on. The ability of the candidates for the track squad is little known. R. J. Kremer '21, who has shown considerable ability in the weight events in past Missouri Valley Conference meets, is probably the best man. Another who is expected to gather some points is H. H. Hurd '24, who is reputed to be a good sprinter. Hurd is at present busy playing forward for the basketball team and will be unable to do any track work until the court season comes to a close.

This spring Coach Rutherford intends to not only send a larger representation to the Conference meet, but to arrange dual meets with at least two and possibly three of the other colleges which belong to the Valley Conference. The University of Missouri almost certainly will be taken on for a dual meet and the others most likely to be met in these contests are Iowa State College and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

MOTOR CARS AT OLYMPIC GAMES
BALTIMORE, Maryland—An international exhibition of automobiles will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, during the coming summer in connection with the Olympic games. J. G. Whiteley, Belgian Consul at Baltimore, announced yesterday. The exhibition will include all classes of motor cars and accessories, commercial and agricultural tractors. Temporary free entry for foreign exhibits will be granted and every possible facility will be given to foreign exhibitors. Mr. Whiteley said.

GLASGOW RANGERS
TEAM IS UNCHANGED

SCOTTISH LEAGUE STANDING

W	L	D	F	A	P.	
Rangers	21	1	5	77	16	47
Celtic	17	1	7	52	20	41
Motherwell	14	5	7	44	25	35
Dundee	14	10	2	51	41	31
Ayr United	13	10	5	53	41	31
Morton	12	8	6	46	24	30
Airdrieonians	11	8	3	32	24	30
Hibernians	12	11	3	45	49	27
Aberdeen	9	9	3	36	28	27
Partick Thistle	10	10	6	36	28	26
Clydebank	10	10	5	45	38	25
Hearts	12	12	2	39	45	25
Kilmarnock	11	14	3	38	57	25
Dumbarton	7	10	10	37	40	24
Third Lanark	7	10	10	32	44	24
Queen's Park	8	11	7	48	27	23
St. Mirren	9	14	2	39	66	23
Falkirk	8	14	7	33	60	23
Raith Rovers	8	15	5	49	65	21
Albion Rovers	7	14	6	38	50	20
Hamilton A.C.	5	18	4	32	60	11

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—All of the association football teams in the Scottish League were engaged on January 17, but the number of goals scored was low—only 27 in 11 games. The leaders, Rangers and Celtic, along with Clyde, were the only clubs which came through with 3 goals to their credit, and no team scored more. Rangers and Celtic by winning their matches secured full points, and retain the same relative positions in the league table as in the previous week.

In their encounter with St. Mirren, Paisley, the Rangers had the best of the play all through. They gave a splendid exhibition in every department of the game, their forwards especially distinguishing themselves. It took about 15 minutes for them to open the scoring, through J. Paterson, but a goal might have been registered on play within a very few minutes of the start, and the final issue was never in doubt. A. Archibald scored a goal first half, and added another after the interval. St. Mirren scored from a penalty, J. Riddell taking the kick. It is of interest that the same team has represented Rangers continuously since September, a record of fitness which it would be difficult indeed to equal.

Celtic had by no means the comparatively easy task of the Rangers in their game with Kilmarnock, which ended in their favor by 2 to 2. They certainly had to play for all they were worth to secure full points, even though on the whole they were the superior team. The Celtic backline was strengthened by the reappearance of A. McNair; and R. Craig, a new center forward, was given a trial. Craig gave a good account of himself, and had the credit of the first goal of the match.

A game which for several reasons attracted more than ordinary interest was that between Motherwell and Partick Thistle. Not long ago the Glasgow team defeated Motherwell, and on January 24 they met again in a Scottish cup tie. Motherwell at present stands third on the league card, having played 27 games, of which they have won 14, lost 6, and drawn 7, thus having 35 points in their favor. Partick Thistle are in a more lowly position, with 26 points to their credit for 26 games. Motherwell were at full strength, while Partick Thistle were without several of their best men.

The Motherwell forwards were superior to the opposing front line; and as a result they gave the Thistle backs a hard time of it. Notwithstanding their superiority, however, they were unable to score, through H. Ferguson, only once, a fact which speaks volumes for the soundness of the defense. The Partick Thistle forwards improved during the second period, but were unable to round off their work by penetrating the goal.

INTER-PROVINCIAL
RUGBY FOOTBALL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—The inter-provincial rugby football games have begun in Ireland and two matches played in January resulted in Ulster beating Munster by 8 points to 6, and in Leinster also getting the better of Munster, 3 points to 0.

The encounter between Ulster and Munster was the first inter-provincial match since 1914, and Ulster was perhaps fortunate to win by 2 goals (1 penalty) to 2 tries. Ulster was very unfortunate in losing Foster half-way through the first half, and played a man short for the rest of the match. O'Rourke, the Munster fullback, came up with a big reputation which was fully upheld, especially as it was his first big match, but Duggan at center put up the finest display, though possibly he tried to do too much on his own. For Ulster, Wheeler at three-quarters was very good, while even more conspicuous was the work of the two halves, Shaw and O'Neill.

The second match, between Leinster and Munster was played on the Lansdowne Road ground before a very large attendance. A strong wind was

blowing down the field, which somewhat spoiled the back play, and though Leinster won by the narrow margin of 1 try, there was nothing to pick between the teams, and a draw would have been a fairer finish. Munster had played a hard match against Ulster the day before, but in spite of this they stayed well to the end. The only score was made just at the end of the match.

CLUB RUGBY GAMES
ARE OVERSHADOWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—With the first of the United Kingdom international rugby football games staged at Swansea, club games were well in the background on January 17 as far as public interest is concerned. Naturally some of the sides felt the absence of their best players who were called upon to represent their country, but Blackheath, while supplying a third of the English international team, sent a strong 15 to Birkenhead Park, where the club won by 5 tries, 15 points, to 1 goal and 1 try, 3 points.

Although defeated by 14 points to 0, at Coventry, London Welsh had more of the game than is indicated by the score and in the first half appeared to have a chance of beating the Midland city. The Old Blues beat Royal Naval College on the latter's ground at Greenwich by 28 points to 5, and Leicester inflicted a crushing defeat, by 54 points to 11, on Headingly. Although unable to put their best fifteen into the field, at Twickenham, the Royal Navy beat the Harlequins by 6 points to 5, a very narrow margin, inadequately representing the winners' superiority. The Army received a surprise at Northampton when they were beaten by 39 points to 3. Cambridge University, in their first match of the new term, were beaten by the London Gloucesters 27 points to 0. Other results: Gloucester 25, Moseley 0; Bristol 20, Bristol 2; Guy's Hospital 20, United Services 0; Richmond 11, Old Leysians 3; St. Bart's 45, Old Whitgiftians 5; Nuneaton 7, Birmingham University 6; Newcastle 27, Manchester University 3; Newport 10, Newbury 0; Fulham 7, Cross Keys 0; Wakefield 11, Skipton 0; Otley 8, Huddersfield Old Boys 5; Durham City 21, Hartlepool Old Boys 8; Weston 6, North Durham 0; Hartlepool Rovers 16, Percy Park 0; Bradford 11, Ilkley 6.

ENGLISH INDORSE
NEW ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A further move in the direction of a split between the association footballers of eastern and western Europe has been made by the approval recently given by the consultative committee of the Football Association to the report of the English delegates to the International Conference of the National Football Associations of the allied countries, held at Brussels in December, 1919. At these conferences it was agreed by the representatives of the associations of Belgium, England, France, Ireland, Scotland, Luxembourg, and Wales to recommend the following proposals to their respective associations:

1.—The football associations of Belgium, England, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Scotland, and Wales cannot entertain any relations with the football associations of Austria, Germany, or Hungary, or with the football associations of any country which has relations with them.

2.—That the football associations of Belgium, England, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Scotland, and Wales withdraw from membership of the International Federation of Association Football (F. I. F. A.).

3.—That a new federation of national football associations be formed under the name of "Federation of National Football Associations (1920)" comprising the above associations and such other national associations who may desire to become members in accordance with Proposal No. 1.

4.—That the articles of the International Federation of Association Football (F. I. F. A.), so far as they are applicable, be provisionally adopted.

The representatives of Holland and Switzerland were only authorized to confer in Brussels and to report to their own associations. The Danish, Finnish,

HIGH RECORD FOR ONTARIO MINERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In its twenty-eighth annual report just issued the Ontario Bureau of Mines shows that the aggregate value of minerals produced in 1918 made a very high record, several of the leading minerals of the Province, chiefly nickel, being in great demand for war purposes. In 1917 the total value of the output, metallic and non-metallic, of Ontario's mineral industry, was \$72,093,832. For 1918 the value rose to \$80,308,972, the increase being wholly in the metallic class of minerals. In nickel, the report says, "the increase of 3,225,070 pounds in production, and \$1,170,193 in value, was due almost entirely to the fact that about the middle of 1918 the newly completed nickel refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada, at Port Colborne, came into operation. Although refined nickel had already been made in Ontario from the cobalt-silver-nickel ores of Cobalt, it was merely as a by-product, and the quantity was small. But at the Port Colborne works is treated a considerable proportion of the nickel-copper matte, into which Sudbury ores are converted by the International Copper Company at Copper Cliff. The matte contains about 24 per cent of nickel and 25 per cent of copper, the remainder being mostly sulphur and a little iron."

With regard to molybdenite, the report says that before the war it was supplied to the British steel makers in the form of ferromolybdenum by Germany, but when this supply was cut off and the British authorities sent an appeal to Canada for molybdenum concentrates, Ontario responded by increasing her output of this mineral, which in 1918 was 24,562 pounds, to 77,517 pounds in 1917. Most of this output went to Great Britain, though a portion was exported to France, where it was used in the lining of the famous 75-millimeter guns.

CANADIAN FARMERS IN POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The official program of the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers has been announced. Provision is made for a full discussion on the question of how far the organized farmers should go in entering the political field. At the last annual convention, the executive was authorized to go ahead and prepare to place the farmers in the federal political arena, and organization to this end has proceeded aggressively ever since, one grain grower candidate having been elected to the House of Commons in a by-election. In spite of the advice of their leaders to stay out of provincial politics, there has been evident a disposition in some quarters to nominate grain grower candidates for the provincial assembly, and in one by-election this was done. No conflict took place as the government party endorsed the candidacy of the farmer who took his seat in the Legislature on the cross benches as an independent.

CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A conference has recently been held in Ottawa composed of delegates from the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Royal Canadian Academy, and the Town Planning Institute of Canada for the purpose of considering the question of a Canadian war memorial. It was unanimously resolved that a war memorial museum should be erected, and it was urged that the carrying out of the project should be placed in the hands of a commission to be known as the National Memorial Commission, which should be an unpaid body. The names of the proposed commission, it was suggested, should be chosen from the Great War Veterans Association, the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Royal Canadian Academy, the Town Planning Institute of Canada, and the chairman of the Advisory Arts Council.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

HISTORY OF HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Few combinations of instrumental players in any country have such a long and honorable record in the musical world as the Hallé Orchestra. Sixty-two years ago Mr. Charles Hallé, as he then was, had acted as musical conductor of the Art Treasures Exhibition held at Manchester in 1857, and his band was on the point of dispersal when he conceived the idea of engaging its principal members and establishing a permanent orchestra in Manchester. Happily the idea took shape, and a first-rate orchestra was formed under its gifted originator in January, 1858, since when weekly orchestral concerts of the highest type have been given without intermission to the incalculable advantage of the public taste.

At this distance of time it is difficult to realize the amount of courage necessary to undertake the responsibility of engaging a band of 60 high-class musicians. The step was without precedent, and provincial England's only idea of orchestral music was selected from the popular operas. Hallé had many bad quarters of an hour before the conclusion of his first season. His friends all thought him extravagantly optimistic. But when the balance came to be struck at the end of the first winter, his enterprise was justified; for his agent, the Mr. Forsyth of that day, brought him, the surplus of the concerts, and paid it in silver—30 threepenny bits!

From that hour the burden was lightened; there might be anxiety, but there was no shattering risk. The balance grew, the orchestra grew, and the audiences grew. Year by year the concerts deepened in public favor and extended their ambit in the range of music performed and in the number of outlying places visited. Probably no one but Hallé could have held the orchestra together at this time and made the concerts profitable. He acted not only in a double capacity as conductor and solo pianist, but was also a remarkable business man who never forgot a promise, never neglected an appointment, and, stranger of all in an artist, looked upon unpunctuality as a crime. By this rare combination of qualities and gifts he built up and managed, single-handed, his great orchestra, and engaged all the singers and instrumental soloists who performed for him for 37 years.

Hallé's Early Labors

In 1855, the orchestra numbered close upon a hundred performers, and the Hallé choir, which had been formed to reinforce the orchestra in the performance of the oratorios of Handel, Bach, and Mendelssohn, was a picked and highly trained body of chorists numbering 350. During this long period, Hallé, who had now been knighted, conducted upward of 700 concerts in Manchester alone, and played pianoforte solos at no less than 370 of them, in addition to his periodic recitals of the Beethoven and other sonatas. Mme. Norman Neruda, who had become Lady Hallé, and was as famous an artist as he himself, performed at some 70 of these concerts, becoming thereby almost as closely associated with them as he was himself, although she never occupied the same place in the heart of the public as did her husband, or even as did Joachim, whose annual visits were anticipated with the warmest pleasure throughout the whole period.

When Hallé's hand was removed, the whole fabric of the organization was reduced to chaos. But a couple of Manchester merchants, one of whom, Mr. Gustav Behrens, is the present chairman of the Hallé Concerts Society, undertook the responsibility of financing the concerts and guaranteeing the fees of the orchestra. Sir Arthur Sullivan and others offered their services as conductors, and Dr. Hans Richter was sounded as to the possibility of his coming to Manchester as soon as his court pension in Vienna had been secured. In the meantime, Sir Frederick Cowen was invited to direct the concerts and draw up the programs, whilst on the business side a small executive committee was formed, with a body of guarantors to support it from among the subscribers to the concerts, who made themselves individually responsible for £100. This body has had various calls made upon it during the past 24 years, as the concerts have not been as economically managed as when Sir Charles Hallé was his own manager, conductor, and solo pianist.

Dr. Richter's Work

The engagement of Dr. Richter was a great thing for English orchestral music, and particularly for the music of Manchester, although the salary paid him was a drain upon the resources of the Hallé Society, more especially as he increased the size of the permanent orchestra and had a habit of doubling the wind instrument players whenever he performed selections from his favorite Wagner. Richter welded the orchestra into a wonderful organic unity, an instrument of the finest temper. Hallé was a fine conductor, as conductors went before conducting had become a highly specialized vocation, and, when he died to take the trouble with matters of detail and questions of finish, could obtain a really fine performance; but in those days conducting as an art was only being developed, and he had the constant preoccupation of his own particular vocation, that of a solo pianist. Richter bent his whole powers to the subject of orchestral interpretation, and in that field he was a master. His performances of Bach and Beethoven, of Wagner and the symphonies of

Brahms, will live long in the public memory. They were an object-lesson of what is possible in the realm of musical interpretation. For 10 or 11 years Manchester enjoyed the best of orchestral music directed by a conductor of genius who was also a supreme judge of style in music.

Then followed Frau Wagner's son-in-law, Herr Beidler, for a brief period. He, in his turn, gave place to Herr Bailing, who rendered a good account of himself until he became an absentee on the outbreak of war. The concerts had for some years been losing ground when Sir Thomas Beecham offered his gratuitous services as conductor and musical adviser. His help tided the concerts over a difficult period, from which they have not yet fully emerged. Sir Thomas comes himself on a progressively diminishing scale, which soon threatens to reach the vanishing point. In the meantime, he sends one of his able assistants, Mr. Landon Ronald, Mr. Hamilton Harty, Mr. Goossens, or Mr. Coates. The concerts, however, need a permanent responsible head, who has the time and inclination to devote his best energies to them. Whether they will find such a head in Mr. Albert Coates remains to be seen, but it is pretty generally felt that they cannot go on indefinitely as an organized concern under the present fluctuating conditions.

Personnel of the Orchestra

Next in importance to the conductor, an orchestra is dependent upon its leader, and in this respect the Hallé orchestra has been exceptionally fortunate. It began its career with Mr. Seymour, an English violinist, who was soon succeeded by Mr. Ludwig Strauss, a fine musician. Then followed Mr. Willy Hess, who proved himself both a great leader and a great solo player. He was succeeded by Dr. Brodsky (for a short time only), and by Signor Riegiari. Mr. Rawdon Briggs (a pupil of Joachim's), and by the present accomplished leader, Mr. Arthur Catterall, than whom a finer probably could not be discovered in any existing orchestra in the world.

The principals of most of the other sections of the orchestra have been as famous in their different instruments as these distinguished violinists. Mr. Simon Spielman has a unique reputation as a viola player, and the three successive principal cellists, Mr. Vieuxtemps, Mr. Carl Fuchs, and Mr. Walter Hatten, have enjoyed an almost unbroken prominence. In the wind departments the orchestra has included many famous artists like Mr. De Jong, the famous flutist; Mr. Paersch, the equally famous French horn player; Mr. Reynolds, the oboe player (whom Dr. Richter called the first in Europe) and Mr. Edward Mills, who has just retired from his post as first clarinet, to the great loss of the orchestra. Many of the veterans are dropping out, but their places are being taken by new men of fine musicianship and first-rate ability. In the early days, nearly all the members of the orchestra were of necessity foreign-born, mostly from Germany; now they are nearly all English with no German admixture whatever. Some few of them have won fame in other countries, and there are no finer players than Mr. Archibald Camden on the bassoon, Mr. Redfern on the flute, Mr. Barlow on the tuba, and Mr. Collier on the harp. Although the orchestra begins its sixty-second consecutive season somewhat reduced in numbers from pre-war strength, it is composed of materials throughout of the first quality. All its members are genuine artists, and though many of its present members are comparatively inexperienced players, they have youth and enthusiasm on their side, and with the guidance and under the control of a conductor of genius, they are well qualified to win new laurels in the opening fields of modern interpretation.

ENGLISH QUARTET APPEARS IN PARIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Concerts of foreign music in England are familiar phenomena, but concerts of English music in foreign lands are more unusual, and the enterprise which took the Philharmonic String Quartet to Paris in November was a valuable service to national art. This quartet, which consists of Messrs. Frederick Houlding, first violin, Thomas Peatfield, second violin, Raymond Tremy, viola, and Cedric Sharpe, 'cello, has won for itself a high reputation in England, and stands in the front rank of chamber music organizations. Parisians had thus a chance of making acquaintance simultaneously with some of the best modern British works, performed by some of the best British artists.

The Philharmonic quartet had originally hoped to give two concerts in France, but passport formalities delayed their arrival, and they were only able to give one concert. It took place on November 26, at the Salle Gaveau, Paris. Here again, owing to strikes, there were difficulties to contend with. In consequence, the audience was not as large as it might have been, but it made up in enthusiasm for what it lacked in numbers. Indeed the reception it gave to the Philharmonic quartet was so cordially encouraging, that the quartet hopes to arrange another trip to Paris in the spring. The program of the November concert contained four works, namely, string quartet by Sir Edward Elgar (first performance in Paris), string quartet by Cyril Scott (also first performance in Paris), three Idylls for string quartet by Frank Bridge, and a new pianoforte quintet in three movements by Arthur Bliss, produced for the first time, with the composer at the piano. Elgar's quartet and Bridge's Idylls created a particularly favorable impression.

"TARASS-BOULBA" IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Théâtre Lyrique has at last put on a real success, which will no doubt be durable, in "Tarass-Boulba," a musical drama in five acts after Gogol, by Louis de Gramont, music by Marcel Samuel-Rousseau.

Marcel Samuel-Rousseau obtained the Prix de Rome in 1905. From that time he has always thought of "Tarass-Boulba," and he arranged with Louis de Gramont to put the famous tale of Gogol on the stage. He spoke to Mr. Gheusi of his scheme on his return from Rome, and he declared himself to be interested in it. The work was promised to be reserved for him and this promise has just been fulfilled.

"Tarass-Boulba" was published in 1834, and seems a little antiquated by the lengthiness of its narration and its too abundant descriptions. It is, in fact, an epic poem in prose that Gogol wished to write, and he was inspired by the direct tradition which the rustic story-tellers of his village transmitted to him, during the long winter watches. The events he depicts happened about a century ago and took place on his native soil. Therefore there emanates from this tale a freshness, a sincerity, and an unfeigned naïveté which, added to a blended and harmonious language, makes this little work agreeable and attractive.

The Story

"Tarass-Boulba" is an old Cossack chieftain, born for war. His two sons, Ostap and Andry, have received a rather vague but turbulent education at Kiev. As soon as they return to their native village, their father takes them with him to fight, for hostilities have broken out again with the hereditary enemy, the Pole. The Cossacks are the ancestors of the Ukrainians, without a doubt.

Ostap covers himself with glory; Andry, although just as brave as his brother, unfortunately falls in love with a beautiful Pole whom he met in Kiev. She is the daughter of the Governor of Dubno. The Cossacks have besieged the city, where the inhabitants are suffering from hunger. The young girl then thinks of her savage lover, and sends a servant to him. He follows her with a bag of bread on his shoulders, and remains in the city, a traitor to his country. During a sortie, the old Tarass has the sorrow of recognizing his son, charging at the head of a brilliant band of Polish cavalry. He causes him to be followed; he is brought to him. Using his paternal authority he orders the criminal to get off his horse and then proceeds to shoot him.

The Episode of the Music Drama

This is only an episode in the poem of Gogol, but the French authors have taken this episode as subject for their drama. The first act of the play which passes at Kiev between the two lovers is rather conventional, but in the second act Gogol again appears in the return of the two young men to the village and the contrast of their civilized clothing with the touloupes, cat-tans, and belts stuck full of knives, of the Cossacks, with their caps of wool and their shaven heads, from which hangs down one strand of hair like the tail of a horse. One sees the fight between father and son where the former is happy to have been beaten. One sees the resigned and pained tenderness of the mother who is called roughly "the old woman." The new comers are welcomed with a feast which is interrupted by the arrival of fugitives in rags. All arise and after a little preparatory engagement with the Jews, they invoke the divine blessing on their orthodox arms.

In the third act, one is transported to the camp of the Cossacks in the forest before Dubno, and it begins with dancing, where the balalaika alternates with the orchestra, which is followed by a vigorous chorus of men. Mr. Quinault is remarkable here as a dancer, and the departure of Andry is very touching. The meeting of Andry and the Pole takes place in the church of Dubno, where the crowd has come to pray. The last act is the marriage, which is interrupted by the arrival of the Governor. For it is not in the midst of battle, but in the palace of the Governor, after the songs and dances of the wedding, that Tarass-Boulba punishes the traitor.

The Music

The music of Marcel Samuel-Rousseau follows the drama with great fidelity, as is the rule today. It is very discreet and full of local color. He shows great strength, however, in the second act and in the dances of the third act as well as at the end of the drama. But it is sensibility and delicacy which dominate, with touching infections of voices, limpid chords, triumphant touches of the orchestra; in fact, nothing which characterizes the modern style is wanting in this distinguished partition.

The artists who represented this remarkable work were all excellent singers and actors. Mme. Koutzoff was the realization of her rôle as Zenia. This incomparable artist, who joins to her impeccable art of voice most ingenious conceptions, had a real triumph. Mr. Bourbon represented an astounding Tarass-Boulba, and Mr. Friant made a most acceptable Andry.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, TO HAVE ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The success of the state orchestra formed in New South Wales by Henri Verbrugghen, and the series of concerts given

in Melbourne by that orchestra, have led to the formation of a scheme for a permanent national orchestra in Melbourne.

The scheme adopted, for submission to the Victorian government, is similar to that originally framed by Mr. Verbrugghen in New South Wales. A competent conductor, 36 professional musicians, and a number of amateur musicians and students form the backbone of the proposed orchestra. The conductor will be engaged for a number of years at a salary of from £800 to £1,000 a year, and the 36 musicians will be engaged at union rates. Twelve concerts in town and country, representing 100 rehearsals, will be given annually.

The question of the management of the orchestra, whether it shall be vested in the education department, in the university council, or in some other organization, has been deferred. The decision of the Victorian government must, of course, have an important bearing on the proposed new orchestra.

RACHMANINOFF'S "THE BELLS"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Perhaps the outstanding event of the entire Philadelphia season thus far was Sergei Rachmaninoff's "one-man show" with the Philadelphia Orchestra. It was truly an astonishing exhibition of intellectual versatility, virtuosity, and personal force. It was not for the musician's but for the music's sake that the first American hearing of Rachmaninoff's "The Bells" was combined in one program with his own playing of his third concerto, in D minor. The soloist-composer was modestly incarnate in his demeanor before his thoroughly aroused and unreservedly admiring audience.

First came the concerto; Alfred Cortot had played it only a few weeks before with this orchestra, and then, before with this orchestra, and then, for want of rehearsal, there was noted a certain lack of rhythmic coordination. But thereafter Mr. Cortot toured with the orchestra, using the same work, and the repeated performances were all to the advantage of the writer of the fine and profound composition when he came to play it with the same accompaniment. The ensemble moved along as smoothly as well-oiled machinery with all the sequence and perfect cadenza was in Leopold Stokowski's leading, was in the closest possible mental accord with the soloist.

Mr. Rachmaninoff's Playing

Mr. Cortot made the power of his overshadowing mentality always felt. He took the opening movement of the concerto at a swifter pace than that at which Mr. Cortot played it, and the arpeggios swept along like a yacht-race. The second and third movements were played as one, and the piano rose to a grandiose climax in the closing measures. Mr. Rachmaninoff gave to the playing enormous physical power as well as the intellectual potency always apparent. Josef Hofmann, who was present, felt a certain restless, fragmentary character and want of logical sequence and development in the work; but perhaps if he had heard his powers of analysis would discover a more cohesive entity, for while there is in the work but little of the element that makes a direct bid for the ear of the groundlings and for a quick popularity, it is like the songs and the symphonies of Brahms in the progressive revelation that it offers to closer and continued study. The Rachmaninoff third symphony, "The Bells," is set to a paraphrase of the text of Poe. It keeps the poet's four divisions—the first found with the sleigh-bells, the second happy with the wedding festival, the third frightful with the fire's alarm, the fourth lugubrious and funereal.

An Assisting Chorus

Here the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus (trained by Stephen Townsend of Boston) came forward for its first important appearance. There were 98 women and 75 men. It is used, as N. Lindsay Norden, the expert in Russian music, remarked to me, just like a great orchestral instrument. The intervals and progressions do not seem peculiarly difficult, but the accent and emphasis constantly demanded meant downright hard work for the full ensemble to realize to the singer the composer's intentions. Doctor Stokowski's guiding presence hovered over every bar; as he led he pronounced each word of the text to his singers, as he did when he was conducting the Mahler eighth "Symphony of a Thousand Voices" several seasons ago.

The soloists were Florence Hinkle, soprano, Arthur Hackett, tenor, Frederick Patton, bass. The third (the fire) movement has no soloist, and tenor, soprano, and bass in succession have the field individually in the other three portions. Most ingeniously, Rachmaninoff dodges the obvious, and he gets his bell effects only in part with carillon and triangle, actually evoking from strings and woodwind, and even the voices, sustained effects as of tintinnabulation most remarkable to hear. Florence Hinkle in particular had many high clear notes that were peculiarly suggestive of a bell—such a bell as that which might be sounded amid the music of the spheres. Mr. Hackett and Mr. Patton sang with force and feeling, yet abstained from tearing a passion to tatters, and made no attempt to divert the emphasis from the composite harmony—where it belonged—to the individual achievement. Mr. Rachmaninoff at the close was applauded to the echo, and evidently he was warmly appreciative of the orchestral "ardors and endurance" which had brought his noble production to so just and memorable a hearing.

A NEW QUARTERLY IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Music and Letters, the new musical periodical, is really a London publication, edited by Mr. Fox-Strangways, although the name of a west of England publisher (Wessex Press, Taunton) figures on it. The idea of combining "music and letters," the editor explains, is to emphasize the fact that there is a closer link between poetry and music than between any other two arts; and that, since "letters" also includes prose, his journal will be open to rational inquiry from writers who may take opposite views of a given subject, because he believes that opposing views, if sincerely expounded, may convey a good deal of truth. Some comment, or illumination, is not inaptly supplied by the articles of Plunkett Green and Bernard Shaw in this opening number, new and representative of opposing schools. Ideas come first in the editor's view. He proposes that some of the thinkers should be heard, and his pages are to be open to the antiquarian, the theorist, the composer, and the artist. The number opens with a fine portrait of Elgar, and a short lyric by Laurence Binyon, the last verse of which is well worth transcribing: We have built houses for Beauty, and costly shrines, And a throne for all men's view; But she was afar on a hill where the morning shines And her steps were lost in the dew.

Bernard Shaw on Elgar

By far the most interesting of the articles which, amongst others, include contributions by Clutton Brock, Sydney Nicholson, and Harold Monro, is the one on Sir Edward Elgar by Bernard Shaw. Mr. Shaw has become so famous on another stage that the rising generation, which knows little or nothing of that brilliant treatise, "The Perfect Wagnerite," will be astonished to see the witty playwright posing as a musical critic, but those with a longer memory will welcome his return to the field in which he first won his spurs, as musical critic to The World and The Saturday Review.

Mr. Shaw has lost nothing of his old brilliancy and insight, nor has he softened the pungency of his satire or abated the frankness of his candor. But the appreciation of Elgar is of exceptional value coming at this time, because it is a word spoken in season. Among modern makers of music he holds that Elgar should stand alone in national esteem, and that he is the inheritor of the great tradition of Beethoven and the early masters. He tells of his own incredulity that England could produce anything in the way of music superior to the "Wardour Street Festival Oratorio," the phenomenon of greatness having vanished from England with Purcell; and then he narrates how Elgar's "Enigma Variations" took away his breath, and how he suddenly came to realize that at last Britain has got her musical genius.

The Boldness of a Free Lance

But the opportuneness of Mr. Shaw's appreciation is derived, not so much from the criticism of Elgar as from the downrightness of his treatment of Elgar's detractors, who are still both numerous and highly placed. Only a free lance like Mr. Shaw dare show such boldness in his attack upon the pundits and academics of London who have never exhibited the slightest cordiality to Elgar or his music. The fact that he had no university degree, that he came like Shakespeare, the Warwickshire peasant, from some where in the country, with no recognizable credentials to the academic sense—these things were all against him. Moreover, he belonged to no school and favored neither Mendelssohn nor Brahms nor Wagner nor any of their London imitators, and was self-taught like Sebastian Bach, and just as independent of cliques. But whether one goes as far as Mr. Shaw or not, in ridicule of the "London section of the Clara Schumann-Joachim-Brahms clique in Germany," of which "Hubert Parry was the center"—a clique that in his view formed a sort of mutual admiration society of musical snobbery—at least it may be said that many of these men's eyes were held to the beauty and worth of Elgar's music, and that their lips were the reverse of hidden in its detraction.

WILLEM MENGELBERG TO COME TO AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Willem Mengelberg, the Dutch conductor, who made a brief visit to the United States 15 years ago, is to return next winter to share with Arthur Bodanzky the direction of the concerts of the New Symphony Orchestra. His engagement is understood to be the outcome of Clarence H. Mackay's election, a few weeks ago, to the presidency of the organization which sustains the orchestra.

Mr. Mengelberg will be in New York during the months of January, February, and April, 1921, breaking his stay in March for a trip to the Pacific coast. His coming will enable the orchestra to extend its present schedule for 20 concerts to twice or even three times that number, but no definite scheme of performances has yet been planned. The visitor will find at his command a group of players that will have had but little over a year and a half's training, though one that should enable him to show his powers to good advantage. Mr. Bodanzky, who has labored ever since last spring to teach the men the repertory and to school them in concert routine, will remain the chief conductor. At the close of next season,

the New Symphony Orchestra, according to S. E. MacMillan, the manager, will give a music festival with assisting chorus and soloists at some large auditorium here.

THE ART OF SINGING AND MR. BONCI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Among other things for which we may give thanks just now, one is the warfare being waged by the Chicago and the New York opera companies.

In times of peace, at least in the art field, there is always a tendency to go to sleep, to sink into deep ruts and lose one's touch with the stirrings and achievements of the outer world. There is also a tendency to grow careless in one's art, to accept the nearly good for something better. All rivalry, indeed, is good for art, especially in music, and above all in opera.

The Chicago company now appearing in New York has already quickened the activities of the rival organization. It has hurried on the production of an American opera, the "Cleopatra's Night" by Henry Hadley. It has done more than that.

And, notably, it has reminded those who had noticed, or at least fancied they had noticed, a sad falling off of late in singing at the Metropolitan, that the sweet art of song has its own spell, and that there are still a few great singers in the opera world besides Caruso.

The Chicago company can boast of some, Galli-Curci, Titta Ruffo, Gelfi, Edward Johnson, and chiefly, Bonci. The return of Bonci to New York has been a delight to thousands. Not that his voice has all we love in voices, it has neither the volume nor the warm glow and power of Caruso's phenomenal tenor, but just because the silvery voice he has is used with rare and measureless artistry.

With singers such as he and Titta Ruffo, the old, hackneyed operas renew their youth. And when a soprano as charming as Galli-Curci is added to Bonci, even works as stale and trivial as "Lucia" seem beautiful.

Interrupting Applause

During a recent performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera" by the Chicago company, at the Lexington, the singing of some arias by Bonci was interrupted, twice or thrice, by outbursts of applause—compelled by the amazing skill and charm of the interpretation. It was wrong, of course, to disturb the opera. Good taste enjoins one to defer applause till arias are ended. But in this case the offense was natural. The singing was so entirely admirable that the delighted audience mocked at taste. And, in this instance, it was critical. More critical by far than some of the audiences at the Metropolitan, who have got into the habit of applauding artists, not for their art, which is often absent, but because they are famous. There is some danger of some singers at the Lexington being treated with the same want of judgment. Galli-Curci, more particularly. Exquisite though her voice may be (and it is very sweet), at times Mme. Galli-Curci flirts distressingly. But the applause comes just the same. Caruso now and then offends the judicious by exaggerated lacrimosities and other faults. The public rarely stops to observe such trifles. It shouts and claps as if he had accomplished something wonderful.

The Italians—those inveterate opera goers—have, of course, a habit of commenting, at any stage of a performance, on the merits and more emphatically on the demerits of the singers. A fault of style, a lapse from the true pitch, arouse jeers and hisses, while delicate phrasing, a felicity of expression, may arouse enthusiasm. The Italian way has its advantages. It means instant criticism. The artist knows at once why he is cheered or hissed. And he corrects his sins or hugs his virtues.

Caruso's Early Experience

Caruso, at the outset of his experience as a singer, provoked an uproar of an unpleasant kind in one of the Italian cities. The management next night had to replace him. But his successor proved so much less pleasing that, on a third night, he was given another chance. This time, he achieved a marked success. In other days, the subscribers to opera performances in the provincial towns of France and Italy, enjoyed the privilege of approving or rejecting new singers who had been engaged by the local managements. At times they enforced their right with absolute ruthlessness. One artist, who for years had been a favorite in Paris, was hissed so savagely on her first appearance in a southern opera house that it proved fatal to her. Of late, it seems, the rights of opera goers, in the French provinces, at all events, have not been exercised. Whether this fact has helped or harmed good art, the deponent saith not, nor doth he know.

In one detail, most of the singers at the Metropolitan are far from flawless. Few phrase with taste, the taste which charmed one so in the achievements of such artists as Patti, Masini, Nilsson, Calvé, and Jean de Reszke. Margaret Matzenauer is one of the few artists left at the Metropolitan who respect phrasing. Florence Easton is another. De Luca is a third, while Paolo Ananian and Angelo Bada, who sing minor rôles, have the same merit. There are some of us still left, thank heaven, among the habitués of the concert hall and opera house, who set finished phrasing, style, and expression above vocal gifts. But the majority think more of a loud, rude high C than of such graces of the lovely art of song.

Bonci has mastered phrasing and expression. And, though the public may be only half aware of it, to this fact

he owes his continued popularity. It enables him to smile at physical handicaps and to be liked despite the antiquity of his repertory.

Edward Johnson, the new tenor now so prominent in the Chicago company, may succeed here, as abroad, thanks to his expressive charm and good, though imperfect phrasing. Good phrasing is not only a proof of artistry, but also a plain evidence of intelligence. And that means more, to the delicate, in opera than the possession of a big and powerful voice.

The towns of France and Italy are full of tenors who, to the uncritical, seem possible Carusos. The writer has known more than one fine tenor in New York who worked as a barber. But, to grow famous on the operatic stage, one needs just a little share, not much, of brains. Caruso's common sense is not the least valuable of his various natural assets. He is surely not an artist of the rank as Jean de Reszke, Fremstad, or Sembrich. But, besides a voice of quite surprising beauty, he has mental balance.

Titta Ruffo, who in South America and in Italy is almost as sure a drawing card as Caruso, has the same quality. He has also histrionic power of a high order, as all must know who have seen him in "Rigoletto." And he has finish. He sings tastefully, and with eloquence, though now and then, to please his audience, he does linger far too long in some of his songs. The French tenor, Fontaine, has not a great voice. But as the Lieutenant, in "Madame Chrysanthe," he more than atoned for by the grace and witchery with which he phrased his romanzas.

And Calvé. Is she already so remote that, to this generation, she is only a vague memory? In her best days she had a voice as soft as velvet, as pliable as the strings of an old violin. She played on it as Kreisler plays on his instrument. Her phrasing was a joy to all trained ears. It lent new beauties to familiar songs in "Carmen," to the seguidilla, in the first act of that opera, and to the scenes and duo with Don Jose, in the second act.

As a crowning example of what phrasing means in opera, mature opera goers may hark back to Jean de Reszke, in the character of Romeo, wooing Juliet in the moonlight at her balcony. For some of us, who are old enough to recall such episodes, with a few exceptions, like Bonci and Galli-Curci, the singers of the hour seem less than marvelous.

THE HARP IN CHAMBER MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Carlos Salzedo, presenting the Salzedo Harp Ensemble, with wind instrument players and Miss Greta Torpade, soprano, assisting, in Aeolian Hall on the evening of January 29, added his approval to the movement which musicians have made the vogue here, of giving chamber music programs for instruments and voice. The selections performed were all new and all written by Mr. Salzedo himself; and they included pieces for seven harps, pieces for solo harp, songs on poems by Sara Yarrow, "Despair" and "Humility," and a song on a poem by Stéphane Mallarmé, "Brise Marine." The voice in the songs proved to have chiefly an instrumental value, its office being to furnish color, to contrast and blend with color of harp, oboe, bassoon and horn, rather than to give utterance to words.

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THE HOME FORUM

George Meredith's
Chalet

Mr. Meredith's cottage on the side of Box Hill was not in itself an interesting building.

A little square house with a tiny passage, a little sitting-room on one side and a little dining-room on the other. A staircase close to the front door mounted to the bedrooms overhead.

All the rooms were furnished very simply. I remember Mrs. Meredith's joy when she had a little window greenhouse opened in the side wall of her small sitting-room. There was a cottage piano against the opposite wall, and that with two or three chairs and a small table filled the room.

But what delightful memories are associated with these rooms in the minds of his friends.

How joyous was his welcome, not only in the firm grasp of his outstretched hand, but in the beaming smile, with which he made his friends feel how truly glad he was to see them, and when the hour came for "farewell," I do not ever remember taking leave of him without his saying "God bless you," and his eyes gave benediction as well as his words.

A small carriage drive surrounded with very high box hedges led up to the front door. Behind the house there was an orchard garden on the side of the hill.

The house was very small, so in 1876 he built for himself at the top of his orchard a chalet containing a sitting-room and a bedroom. There was no view from any of the windows of Flint Cottage, which only looked upon the high box hedges surrounding the drive, but from the front of the chalet it was possible to look over the "long green rollers of the Downs" toward Dorking, and to watch the shifting clouds and sunshine down the valley.

He was very happy with the plans for his new study, and we often went over from Pikholve while it was being built to watch its progress. He simply gazed over the prospect of having a silent sitting-room to himself, where he could work surrounded by his books free from interruption.

The chalet was not quite finished when I went abroad with my parents to St. Petersburg.

After my return from Russia I went down to stay at Pikholve and found Mr. Meredith very busy with literary work of all sorts—poetry and prose. The chalet was now finished, and this refuge enabled him to escape from visitors that he did not wish to see, and to immerse himself more and more in his work.

He was not nearly so easy of access as he had been before, and his wife had strict orders to let no one mount the garden to the chalet during his hours of work, and these became longer and more rigidly kept.



Photograph by Peter A. Juley, New York

"Peace and Quiet," from the painting by Glen Merrill

As time went on. No one dared to knock at his study door, and the most we ventured to do, in the hope of attracting his attention, was to shout to the dogs outside in the orchard, trusting that he would hear and come out to join us before the declining sun forced us to return home.

On days that his work did not absorb him too much he was always glad to see us, and he enjoyed laughing at, and with me, over my Russian travels. While I was abroad, I had heard a great deal of talk with various learned men, and one evening when I went up to see Mr. Meredith I found him alone, and we sat outside his chalet door looking down the valley, and I told him of my experiences at the Congress, and being very young at that time, I was perhaps impressed with an undue sense of my own merit and importance.

He listened to my loquacious chatter attentively, and then I remember well the advice that he gave me. He spoke of the opening out of life's obligations, and how earnestly I ought to guard myself against self-satisfaction, and make up my mind to breast the waves of life with a stout heart. He also said that the worst thing that could happen to any young man or woman was to whisper to themselves: "Not I as commoner men!"

As the only cure for such fatal complacency he advised welcoming "the comic spirit—the sword of common sense."

Mr. Meredith was no iconoclast, he never wanted to destroy or undermine any genuine beliefs, however much he might personally disagree with them. He never used conventional phrases, nor spoke on conventional lines on matters of the spirit, which I think was the reason why we were always impressed by his words, and also why they remained firmly fixed in the memory.

Perhaps sometimes he was a little relentless over the "discomfiture of presumption," but I don't think any of his young friends could come away from hearing him talk without a strong desire to get rid of self-satisfaction and complacency, or without realizing that, as units, of a community, we had duties and obligations that we were bound to undertake if we would "keep our souls on the surface of the waters."

This particular talk with Mr. Meredith in front of his newly built chalet in 1876 was memorable to me, because that day he told me that he thought his poems would outlive his novels, even though during his own lifetime they were hardly read at all.—From "Memories of George Meredith O. M.," by Lady Butler.

The Old Sussex
Ironworks

It is difficult now to realize that this peaceful, agricultural, and pastoral county of Sussex was from the fourteenth century to the seventeenth century in truth the Black Country of England, busy with manufactories, and abounding in flourishing ironworks, but such was the case. The iron ore is still there, but the proximity of coal with that mineral in the north ruined the southern iron industries. . . . Old-time writers, however, make frequent mention of the numerous and important Sussex ironworks, of which many relics still remain in the shape of large "cinder beds" and "hammer ponds." Camden says, "Sussex is full of iron mines . . . where, for the making and founding thereof, there be furnaces on every side, and a huge deal of wood is yearly burnt; to which purpose divers brooks in

many places are brought to run in one channel, and sundry meadows turned into pools of water that they might be of power sufficient to drive hammer mills, which, beating upon the iron, resound all over the places adjoining."

During our drive in various parts of the county we frequently came upon some of the old "hammer ponds," many of which are doing duty to this day to drive more recent, though still ancient, water mills, only they grind corn instead of forging iron; besides, we noted numerous names that unmistakably recall the busy days of long ago. A few of the names we jotted down from time to time. All "Hammerwood," "Cinder Hill," "Cinder Banks," "Furnace Field," "Steel-forgeland," and sundry others of a like nature.—From "On Southern English Roads," by James John Hissey.

Spring in the Garden
of the Luxembourg

"On the sixth of June, 1832, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the Luxembourg, solitary and depopulated, was charming. The quincunxes and flower-beds shed forth balm and dazling beauty into the sunlight," writes Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables."

"In the sycamores there was an uproar of linnets, sparrows triumphed, woodpeckers climbed along the chestnut trees, administering little pecks on the bark. The flower-beds accepted the legitimate royalty of the lilies; the most august of perfumes is that which emanates from whiteness. . . . The sun glided, empurpled, and set fire to and lighted up the tulips, which are nothing but all the varieties of flame made up into flowers. All around the banks of tulips the bees, the sparks of these flame-flowers, hummed. All was grace and gaiety, even the impending rain; this relapse, by which the lilies of the valley and the honeysuckles were destined to profit, had nothing disturbing about it; the swallows indulged in the charming threat of flying low."

"Thanks to the sand, there was not a speck of mud; thanks to the rain, there was not a grain of ashes. The clumps of blossoms had just been bathed; every sort of velvet, satin, gold, and varnish, which springs from the earth in the form of flowers, was irreproachable. The magnificence was clearly. The grand silence of happy nature filled the garden. A celestial silence that is compatible with a thousand sorts of music, the cooling of nests, the buzzing of swarms, the fluttering of the breeze. All the harmony of the season was complete in one gracious whole; the entrances and exits of spring took place in proper order; the lilies ended; the jasmine began; some flowers were tardy, some insects in advance of their time; the vanguard of the red June butterflies fraternized with the rear-guard of the white butterflies of May. The planets were getting their new skins. The breeze followed out undulations in the magnificent enormity of the chestnut trees. It was splendid! A veteran from the neighboring barracks, who was gazing through the fence, said: 'Here is the Spring presenting arms and in full uniform.'"

Strong for the Rest

Happy are all free peoples too strong to be dispossessed; But blessed are those among nations who dare to be strong for the rest! —Mrs. Browning.

Little Streams

Little streams are light and shadow; Flowing through the pasture meadow, Flowing by the green wayside, Through the forest dim and wide, Through the hamlet still and small— By the cottage, by the hall, By the ruined abbey still; Turning here and there a mill, Bearing tribute to the river— Little streams, I love you ever.

Summer music is there flowing— Flowering plants in them are growing; Happy life is in them all, Creatures innocent and small; Little birds come down to drink, Fearless, at their leafy brink; Noble trees beside them grow, Gloomed with them with branches low; And between, the sunshine, glancing In their little waves, is dancing. . . .

Down in valleys green and lowly, Murmuring not and gliding slowly; . . . Through the hamlet, where all day In their waves the children play; Running west and running east, Doing good to man and beast— Always giving, weary never, Little streams, I love you ever. —Mary Howitt.

The Pulaski Banner

Longfellow's poem, "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem," has long been understood to be entirely fanciful as to its description and accessories, the fact that the Moravian Sisters presented such a banner being alone historical. In "A Century of Moravian Sisters," by Elizabeth Lehman Myers, occurs this account of the episode:

"It was these very dangers and troubles, however (connected with the visit of some General Gates' troops), that were responsible for one of the most famous romantic stories of the Revolution, the story of the Pulaski Banner."

"Count Casimir Pulaski was first in Bethlehem on Maundy Thursday, in the Holy Week of 1778, accompanied by Colonel Kobatsch, a Prussian officer. The two foreigners attended the church service. . . . In the Old Chapel on Cedar Square, and were much impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Pulaski made several visits, and was shown around the village by the guide appointed for such purposes. The brethren found it necessary to have an official guide, as so many people came to visit Bethlehem that it took too much time for the pastor or his assistants, and so a special position was created, and a brother appointed to fill it."

"Count Pulaski was charmed with all that he saw and heard in Bethlehem and when again unruly troops threatened the seclusion and peace of the sisters, he detailed a guard for its doors, and one night stood guard himself. The sisters were so grateful to him that they desired to express their appreciation in a substantial way. Sister von Gersdorf suggested the making of a banner for the gallant Pole, and placed the matter in the hands of Sister Rebecca Langly. 'Becky, as she was called, was an expert needlewoman, who had introduced the making of fine embroideries into the Sisters' House, and she designed the banner. Six young women, one of whom was her sister Erdmuth, assisted her, and when completed it was a thing of beauty. Not large, it was designed to be carried on a lance. Made of scarlet silk with a green fringe, it had a very elaborate design upon it embroidered in yellow. 'I regret to say that there is no rec-

ord of a presentation such as there was of the gift to General Gates, and so the beautiful poem written by Longfellow is only exquisite fancy. But the lines beginning

"The warrior took the banner proud,

were partly true, as Pulaski fell at the battle of Savannah while carrying it. . . . His first lieutenant caught the banner as it fell, and through him it was sent to Baltimore, where it was finally presented to the Maryland Historical Society, in whose care it now is. The brilliant crimson is darkened by time to a reddish brown, the yellows are dulled, but the exquisite stitchery is still there."

"The banner was carried in the procession which welcomed Lafayette to Baltimore in 1824. Perhaps the sight of it recalled the sweet Moravian sisters to Lafayette, for he came once more to Bethlehem."

"The Langly sisters were from Northampton, England, and were of good family, education, and breeding. Reverses of fortune had sent their father to the West Indies, where he tried to recuperate his losses. His daughters came to Bethlehem and joined the sisterhood. . . . Becky must have been a woman of a notable personality, for we find frequent mention of her in the old records. The old scribes were not much concerned with anything but spiritual experience, so that when a sister is constantly spoken of, it is quite certain that she was a woman remarkable for strength or sweetness of character and accomplishments."

Roundabouts and
Swings

It was early last September night to Framlin'am-on-Sea. . . . An' I met a painted caravan adown a dusty lane.

A Pharaoh with his wagons comin' jolt an' creek an' strain; A cheery cove an' sunburnt, bold o' eye and wrinkled up, An' beside him on the splashboard sat a brindled tarrier pup. An' a lurcher wise as Solomon an' lean as fiddle-strings, Was joggin' in the dust along 'is roundabouts and swings.

"Goo'-day," said 'e, "Goo'-day," said 'e; "An' 'ow d'y'ou find things go, An' what's the chance o' millions when you runs a travellin' show?" "I find," said 'e, "things very much as 'ow I've always found. For mostly they goes up and down or else goes round and round." Said 'e, "The job's the very spilt o' what it always were. . . . But looking at it broad, an' while it ain't no merchant king's, What's lost upon the roundabouts we pulls up on the swings!"

—Patrick R. Chalmers.

Draw Anything

You need never hope to get on, if you are the least anxious that the drawing you are actually at work upon should look nice when it is done. All you have to care about is to make it right, and to learn as much in doing it as possible. So then, though when you are sitting in your friend's parlor, or in your own, and have nothing else to do, you may draw anything that is there, for practice; even the fire-irons or the pattern on the carpet; be sure that it is for practice and not because it is a beloved carpet, nor a friendly poker and tongs, nor because you wish to please your friend by drawing her room.—From Ruskin's "The Elements of Drawing."

Secrecy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE a great many other words in the English language, secrecy is capable of a double-edged implication. It may cover a truly metaphysical anxiety in a man not to parade his own virtues, which if so paraded cease to be virtues, or it may be the attempt to hide wrongdoing to the extent of actual criminality. No one could possibly have made this clearer than Christ Jesus. "But thou," he commanded, in the Sermon on the Mount, "when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." At the same time he was particularly careful to explain equally to his disciples the very converse of all this: "For there is nothing covered," he told them, "that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops."

The fuller meaning of these two sayings is made admirably clear in Mrs. Eddy's various writings. That Christ Jesus meant that a man should not advertise his righteousness is manifest from his references to the phylacteries of the scribes and Pharisees, and to the prayers of the hypocrites at the streets' corners. But he meant, also, something deeper than this, he was referring to that comprehension of righteousness as Principle which prevents a man claiming it as his own. "The closet," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 15 of Science and Health, "typifies the sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love." When, consequently, a man enters his closet, he endeavors no longer to see mankind as striving mortality but as the image and likeness of God, and this is frankly impossible if he is thinking of himself as a mortal, subject to the applause, or, for that matter, the condemnation, of men. In precisely the same way Mrs. Eddy showed that men were only deceiving themselves if they, for one moment, imagined that the secrecy of closed doors curtailed the action of Mind. "It is only a question of time," she points out, on page 348 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "when God shall reveal His rod, and show the plan of battle. Error, left to itself, accumulates. Hence, Solomon's transverse command: 'Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.'"

Secrecy, then, is legitimate or illegitimate solely in accordance with its intention. If, for instance, it be inspired by the desire to demonstrate the fact that "there is none good but one, that is, God," Principle, then it is itself the reflection of divine Mind; but if it be generated in fear or in human cunning, which metaphysically are the same thing, then it is a simple expedient of the human mind destined to failure and destruction. It was a Roman, not too famous for his morality, who wrote,

"Multa viros nescire decet. Pars maxima rerum Offendat, si non interiora tegas."

which is to say, "There are many things it is well for people to remain ignorant of. The majority of men's doings would prove repulsive if the truth about them were known." Human wisdom is forever trying to convince itself that there is something to be gained by hiding the truth, and, as a consequence, a phase of society has arisen which accepts transparent untruths at precisely their face value, and discounts political utterances at the bank of Nicholas Machiavelli. Never, in short, until men come to comprehend the scientific value of Truth, will it be possible for them to grasp the metaphysical meaning of secrecy, and so, while discarding the secrecy of human endeavor, to retain the secrecy of divine wisdom.

Divine wisdom never leads men astray. What does lead men astray is the effort to cloak divine wisdom in the folds of human intelligence or cunning. There is a vast difference between keeping your own counsel and the secret engineering of evil. Half the political troubles of the world have been manufactured in the atmosphere of secrecy. Kings and governments have committed themselves and their nations, not once nor twice, but again and again, behind closed doors, to all sorts of adventures and alliances, in a way which would have been impossible in the open debate of senates. And the outcome of such tactics is, invariably, that like produces like. Secret undertakings are met by secret undertakings; and then a further step is taken, along the road to chaos, and secret societies are formed within nations against the governments of those nations. Secrecy, in short, is not the privilege of the few, it is a quality of the human mind.

Yet, in spite of this, there is a secrecy which is divine, and withal it is not secrecy at all. It is the secrecy to which Jesus referred when he said, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." It is this, surely, to which Mrs. Eddy refers, on page 4 of her Poems, in the stanza:

"Beneath the shadow of His mighty wing;
In that sweet secret of the narrow way,
Seeking and finding, with the angels sing;

"Lo, I am with you alway,—watch and pray."

The secret of the narrow way, that is to say, is only a secret to those whose eyes are hidden, but it is an impenetrable secret to them. The allness of God and the consequent nothingness of matter has been an open secret ever since it was demonstrated to the world in the first century of the Christian era, but, for all that, to the world in general, it has remained a closed book ever since.

There is, it must never be forgotten, a great difference between secrecy and silence. The really great men of the world have always known how to keep their own counsel. "If a word be worth one shekel," said a wise man of the East, "silence is worth two." But this silence is not the calculation of cunning, nor the reticence of fear; it is the wisdom of Principle: the wisdom which taught Christ Jesus to answer not a word at the judgment seat of Pilate, and yet to pour out Truth for eternity in the Sermon on the Mount.

Song of Trust

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lord is my life and salvation;
(Of whom shall I be afraid?)
He walleth me round like a nation,
When I am dismayed;
He's an army of horsemen and bowmen
When my parents forsake me,
And smiteth the flesh of the foemen
That take me.

When I cry with my voice he will hear me;
(Of whom shall I be afraid?)
The wild bulls of Bashan shall fear me,
In armor arrayed;
He maketh my feet like the hinds',
So I leap o'er the wall,
And beareth me up on the winds
When I fall.

The Lord he is mighty in power;
(Of whom shall I be afraid?)
He maketh my prison a bower,
Where lilies are laid;
He hideth me in his pavilion,
When troubles o'ertake me,
And loveth me still though a million
Forsake me.

Never Alone

The Man who lives under an habitual sense of the Divine Presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of Temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of Friends. The time never lies heavy upon him; it is impossible for him to be alone. —Joseph Addison.

Lovingkindness Needed

The man who feels weary of living may be sure that he does not love his fellow creatures as he ought.—Arthur Helps.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~and~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1920

EDITORIALS

Secrecy

"Fools, in their efforts to avoid vice, run always to the opposite extremes,—Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt." So writes Quintus Horatius; and, allowing for the emphasis of the Tibur road, there is no difficulty in arriving at his meaning. It is just like that with regard to silence. The philosophers themselves run to all manner of extremes in the matter. The Persians had a proverb which described it as golden, the Romans one which defined it as eloquence; on the other hand, the great Lord Verulam dismisses it as the virtue of fools. It is perfectly obvious, of course, that every one of these explanations or definitions contains a point of view merely, and a point of view which can be justified with extreme ease. Silence is golden when it is wise and desirable, just as it is a virtue in the fool, if the only mintage of a fool's speech is folly; and, in just the same way, if speech is destined to convict a speaker, then silence, as Cicero implies, is eloquence.

Now there is a certain marked kinship between silence and secrecy, though every shade of meaning possible to it may be read into the latter. Secrecy, that is to say, may be golden or may be the virtue of fools, or again it may be eloquent beyond words. But, on the whole, it is a word instinct with a certain aroma of suspicion, though there is no necessary justification for this at all. There is a secrecy which is legitimate precisely as there is one which is illegitimate. All the same, in the political world of today, as indeed of yesterday or a thousand years ago, the tendency is distinctly towards the illegitimate, towards the secret society rather than a wise reticence, in the direction of the old diplomacy rather than the new. Anybody who has read the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence as it has been given out, from time to time, by the Bolshevik Government of Russia, has, of course, experienced the old diplomacy at its very worst. In it has been exposed the utterly immoral assurance of two human beings, of quite ordinary capacity and morality, that, by reason of the divine right of kings, the earth was theirs and the fullness thereof. Willy slyly plans a meeting with Nicky at a moment when there shall be no ministers of state inconveniently present; and Nicky plaintively shrinks from this, not for any constitutional scruple, but because of being overpersuaded and overwhelmed by the greater will force of Willy. If any person had talked of open diplomacy in the era of Waterloo, or even in that of Sedan, he would have been regarded as a dreamer, a crank, or even a lunatic. Today, however, open diplomacy is regarded as a sheet anchor of political safety in the future.

The fact is that the world is beginning to realize that if the Council in Paris had sat, so to speak, with open doors, the world would not today be in the mess in which it finds itself. The term open door does not, it is hardly necessary to say, mean that it should have been possible for the man in the street to drop in and listen to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Orlando arguing the question of Fiume, or Dr. Wellington Koo telling his colleagues exactly what he thought of their surrender to Japan over the question of Shantung. But it does mean that the man in the street should have been acquainted, from day to day, with the claim of Italy to Fiume, and the arguments in favor of and against it; and, in the same way, of Japan's demands in Shantung, and of the reasons for supporting or denouncing them. If this had been insisted upon, it is not too much to say that there would be no Shantung or Fiume question to be disposed of by distracted powers. No one could have realized this more completely than Mr. Wilson before he sailed for France. In France, however, the deadly suggestion of compromise, not in essentials but in principle, overwhelmed him. To gain what he believed to be the substance he yielded the apparent shadow, only to discover that that shadow was the substance.

In the White House Mr. Wilson could see quite clearly that open diplomacy meant the intelligent support of the nations, no matter how the governments might intrigue. In Paris, he was a long way from the prairies; he came under the influence of that subtlest of political influences, the old régime. What had happened to John Burns in Downing Street and at Windsor, happened to him in the great clock room and in the Hôtel Crillon. He began to see things differently. After all, the old diplomacy was the result of a great tradition, and the fruit of a great experience. In the courtyards of the Louvre, under the shadows of Westminster, it assumed a quite different aspect. Moreover, the League was the real thing after all. The League once established, open diplomacy would flow out naturally into a land of peace, in which Shantung claims and Fiume disputes could and would be settled without fear of any recourse to arms. Henry of Navarre declared, in a famous sentence, that Paris was worth a mass. Mr. Wilson seems to have convinced himself that the League was worth all the concessions with which he paid for it, and one of these certainly was the closing of the doors of the Conference, with the consequent surrender of the demand for open diplomacy.

That surrender, as has been intimated, was the inevitable precursor of all that followed. To take just two examples: the iniquitous Shantung bargain never could have been consummated in the light of day, nor could the United States have well been committed, without its consent, to the famous clauses which are the root of all the trouble in the Senate today. But the matter does not end here, nor is it by any means certain that the present imbroglio is the worst part of the business. If there is anything certain it is that the forces which slew open diplomacy in Paris are intent upon dedicating the arms of the victim to the goddess of secrecy in the League's new house. Reaction, in plain English, has not the very remotest intention of surrendering so powerful a weapon as secret diplomacy in the immensely powerful organiza-

tion which the Peace Conference has set up. It will, if for no other reason than because it must, make a terrific effort to control its organization and to influence its methods; and, in attempting this last, it can hardly find a safer or more powerful ally than secret diplomacy.

Progress Amid the Opposition Blare

DEVELOPMENTS of the last day or two in Washington have had the net result of warranting more optimism in estimating the chances of immediate Treaty ratification. To be sure, there are factors present in the situation that make for continued obstruction; but one of the grounds for optimism is that these factors, persistently seeking to bend every new fact to an apparent serving of their obstructionist purpose, have been disclosing themselves with increasing distinctness. With their method and purpose better understood, their power to prevent favorable Treaty action appears to be diminishing. At the same time a more definite trend in favor of ratification is discernible. Such comment on the situation as comes from the senators themselves has, on the whole, a better tone. It is evident that a considerable body of the membership is inclined to read the recent letter of President Wilson as encouraging a compromise, and this fact in itself is productive of a more hopeful attitude. Civic forces favorable to Treaty ratification, moreover, now have a considerable gathering in Washington. They represent a large and influential body of public sentiment all over the country, and they include individuals whose views of Treaty ratification and the necessary reservations deserve respectful consideration by the members of the Senate, and are of a sort to encourage and support all elements of the Senate in harmonizing any conflict of views to the end that the Treaty may be saved.

Possibly the better feeling of the moment is due in some measure to the gradual appreciation of the fact that the obstructionist factors in the situation have been getting far more space in the newspapers than those who take a more hopeful view.

In much the same way that the loud comments of the bitter-enders have been kept before the newspaper public, moreover, there has been a persistent effort to represent the President as a very definite factor of obstruction. That the President is the key to Treaty salvation, following any favorable Senate action, is of course recognized by everybody. But this recognition has been traded upon by those whose aim it has been to strain all Treaty developments through a sieve of pessimism. No sooner was the Grey letter published, the other day, than the elements just referred to did their utmost to give the impression that the Ambassador's perfectly justifiable statement to his own people of the American situation which he was sent across the ocean to find out about was not only in questionable taste but certain to give offense to the American chief executive. It was made to appear that the source of this impression was unquestionably the White House, yet scrupulous care was exercised to avoid placing the responsibility for it at any particular door of that ample structure. So far as the President was mentioned in the matter, there was no intimation that he had directly expressed himself, and actually there was no more reason for the wide dissemination of this innuendo than there has been for the publication of some of the other statements which, within the last few months, have appeared to come from a point very close to the Nation's chief magistrate, but have subsequently been discovered to have had no real basis whatever. Obviously, the President's partial isolation from the public affairs in which he must inevitably be a factor produces a situation in which rumors of his views may be only too readily made to seem plausible; but that very fact points to the unusual need that rumors of his opinions be accepted everywhere with the greatest deliberation.

As the week ends, and the Treaty once more is in the Senate, awaiting the return early next week of members absent through illness, there is an evident tendency to believe that the President will not maintain an altogether unyielding attitude toward Treaty reservations. It is encouraging to find senators breaking away from the notion that he is beyond all appeal of reason in this great matter to which he has given so generously of his thought and his strength. The logic of the Grey letter counts heavily in this situation. And the Senate can afford to assume that the President will be ready to deal with the Treaty, when it reaches him, on the basis of the same liberalism that must be exemplified by the senators themselves in the work that will, before many days, it is to be hoped, bring a ratification that shall satisfy all parties. Senators may well remind themselves that success in this all-important proceeding is not to be achieved by halting at the mere noise of opposition, but by going everlastingly forward, in reasonableness.

The Plebiscite in Schleswig

NORTHERN Schleswig, by an overwhelming majority, has voted itself back into Denmark. The final figures for the recent plebiscite, namely 75,023 in favor of re-inclusion in Denmark as against 25,087 opposed to any change, leaves no doubt at all as to the "will of the people." The result, of course, was not unexpected. In spite of the tremendous efforts made by Germany to Germanize the country ever since the notorious "robbery of Schleswig-Holstein," as the result of the Seven Days' War in 1864, northern Schleswig has remained most emphatically Danish. The position today is one of no little complexity, but, shorn of technicality, it may be briefly summarized. The Province of Holstein, which, before the war of 1864, was, of course, a part of Denmark, has always been pronouncedly German, and today it is almost entirely German. The Danes have no desire, therefore, to reinclude it in their territory. In regard to Schleswig, the case is different. The northern part of the Province is overwhelmingly Danish, but the German population steadily increases as the journey is made south, until, near the Holstein border, the German element almost entirely predominates.

It was to meet this condition that the peace conference decided that the people of Schleswig should be allowed to determine their nationality according to

zones, three in number, northern Schleswig, central Schleswig, and southern Schleswig. The Germans agreed to this plan as far as it concerned the two northern zones, but they protested against any plebiscite in the third or southern zone, inasmuch as it was so overwhelmingly German that the Danes themselves would not desire it, even if they could get it. This actually proved to be the case. Mr. Scavenius, the Danish Foreign Minister, made it perfectly clear to the Peace Conference that Denmark had no desire to repossess herself of southern Schleswig, with its very large German population; and, as a consequence, one of the concessions made to Germany before the Treaty was signed, last June, was the omission of the third zone in the Schleswig plebiscite. And so, today, with the question of the northern zone, the foregone conclusion settled as every one expected it would be settled, interest centers on the plebiscite in the central zone, which is to take place next month. Here the issue is by no means so certain, and the Germans may be depended upon to make every effort to secure a result in their favor.

Meanwhile, there can be no doubt about the enthusiasm with which the people of northern Schleswig are going back to their old allegiance, or about the welcome which is being extended to them by their fellow-countrymen. Enthusiastic speeches and cordial messages are the order of the hour. They are, moreover, not confined to Denmark. Norway and Sweden have both joined in cordial greetings and congratulations.

The Midlothian Campaign

"THE statesman who makes or dominates a crisis, who has to arouse and mold the mind of Senate or nation, has something else to think about than the production of literary masterpieces. The great political speech, which for that matter is a sort of drama, is not made by passages for elegant extracts or anthologies, but by personality, movement, climax, spectacle, and the action of the time. All these elements Midlothian witnessed to perfection." So does Lord Morley, in his "Life of Gladstone," present the difficulties which faced himself, and must ever face anyone who attempts to reproduce in story the impression of a tremendous national incident like Gladstone's political campaign in Midlothian toward the close of the year 1879. The feelings of those days, the hopes and aspirations, the great apprehensions and great reassurances which swayed the country, this way and that way, stirring it strangely to the very depths, are things of the past. Since then many other tremendous crises have come and gone.

And yet it is doubtful if the fire of Midlothian will ever spend itself. The stage was far too well set, the issue far too clear-cut, whilst the drama was a veritable masterpiece of construction. The curtain rings up in 1874. Gladstone, with a long and tumultuous political career behind him, "beaten only by Lord Palmerston," is defeated at the general election. He resigns the premiership, and announces to his friends his intention of withdrawing by degrees into private life, for he is "strong against going on in politics to the end." He is as good as his word. He does withdraw. At any rate, he resigns the leadership of the Liberal Party to Lord Hartington, and gives "only occasional attendance at the House." That was in 1875, and 1875 saw the outbreak in Turkey of those terrible massacres which have since been known as "the Bulgarian atrocities." This was something that Gladstone had not counted on. No one could remain in retirement whilst such things were going forward. At any rate, Gladstone could not, and before most people were aware of what was happening, he had embarked on a campaign of denunciation against Turkey and the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, her great champion, which did not end until Beaconsfield went down to defeat five years later.

It was a tremendously uphill struggle at first. The dread of Russia, in those days, was a very real thing in England, and when, as the result of the Russo-Turkish War, the Muscovite forces were encamped within a few miles of Constantinople, something very like an angry panic spread throughout the country. Lord Beaconsfield asked for a vote of £6,000,000 to guard against eventualities, and the British fleet passed into the Dardanelles. When, therefore, some months later the Congress of Berlin "lifted the menace," and Beaconsfield, hearing "peace with honor," returned to London, he had reached, perhaps, the zenith of his popularity, as Gladstone had the nadir of his. Thence onward, however, the two great rivals began to change places. Toward the end of the year, a general election, in the near future, became inevitable, and Gladstone, who, some months previously, had accepted an invitation to contest the Tory stronghold of Midlothian, set out for Edinburgh. He could have had the choice of all manner of "safe seats," but he determined upon Midlothian where Lord Dalkeith was the sitting member, and the influence of his father, the Duke of Buccleuch, was reckoned to be supreme.

The moment the struggle began, the eyes of the whole country, as if by common consent, were centered on Midlothian. The very daring of the enterprise seems to have swept people off their feet, either into enthusiastic support or into relentless opposition. Gladstone's journey to Edinburgh was a triumphal progress. Nothing like it, Lord Morley declares, had ever been seen in England before. "The stations where the train stopped were crowded, thousands flocked from neighboring towns and villages to main centers on the line of route, and even at wayside spots hundreds assembled, merely to catch a glimpse of the express as it dashed through. And then when Edinburgh was reached, after nine hours of it, the night had fallen upon the most picturesque street in all our island, but its whole length was crowded as it has never been crowded before or since by a dense multitude transported with delight that their hero was at last among them. All that followed in a week of meetings and speeches was to match. People came from the Hebrides to hear Mr. Gladstone speak. Where there were 6000 seats, the applications were 40,000 or 50,000. The weather was bitter and the hills were covered with snow, but this made no difference to the cavalcades, processions and the rest of the outdoor demonstrations."

So does Lord Morley describe the march of this

strange event. It was all over in a week. But the victory had been won. The country was convinced, and the policy which Gladstone proclaimed was sure of indorsement. To quote Lord Morley again, "What had been vague misgivings about Lord Beaconsfield grew into sharp certainty; shadows of doubt upon policy at Constantinople or Cabul or the Cape became substantive condemnation; uneasiness as to the national finances turned to active resentment." Above all, Lord Morley maintains, the people were led to consider that there was "still a difference between right and wrong, even in the relations of states and the problems of empire." Lord Morley, of course, is not an altogether unbiased authority, but whatever may have been the cause of Gladstone's triumph in Midlothian, he certainly triumphed. The general election took place in the following April, and, on the evening of the 5th, the result for Midlothian was declared in Edinburgh. But let Gladstone's diary tell the story. "Drove in to Edinburgh about 4," runs an entry under this date. "At 7:20, Mr. Reid brought the figures of the poll—Gladstone, 1579; Dalkeith, 1368; quite satisfactory. Soon after, 15,000 people being gathered in George Street, I spoke very shortly from the windows, and Rosebery followed, excellently well. Home about 10. Wonderful and nothing less has been the disposing guiding hand of God in all this matter."

So ended the famous Midlothian campaign, to which Mr. Asquith's campaign, just concluded in Paisley, has been freely likened. There are certainly some remarkable points of resemblance, but a Midlothian campaign is not easily paralleled.

Editorial Notes

THE letter addressed by Lord Robert Cecil to Mr. Asquith, almost on the eve of the poll at Paisley, wishing the latter success was certainly a very remarkable political incident from one point of view. That point of view, however, was the purely party-political point of view. Lord Robert Cecil is a Unionist, coming of a great Unionist family. Mr. Asquith is still the titular leader of the Liberal Party. And yet Lord Robert Cecil found it in his heart to give Mr. Asquith's candidature at Paisley his blessing. The explanation is, of course, simple enough. Lord Robert Cecil, it may be ventured, is only typical of thousands of men and women in the United Kingdom, who, no matter how much they may disagree with him, desire to see Mr. Asquith back again in the House of Commons. "It seems to me," says Lord Robert in his letter, "that you are needed in the House of Commons, both as the most representative man of a large body of opinion and also for your immense knowledge and experience, particularly in foreign affairs." That is the whole issue in a nutshell. Lord Robert Cecil is far too able a statesman not to recognize the value of "enlightened opposition."

COAST TWILIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Stately slender white birches flee
Into the misty April night,
Swiftly fades the horizon-light,
Dusk sifts down upon cliff and lea;
Muffled come through the fog-shroud white
Scent and sound of the throbbing sea.

CLUBWOMEN of Atlanta, Georgia, are among those who mean to work for more and better gardening in the United States, in spite of the fact that the war is over. Perhaps it would be better to say that they are doing it because the war—the economic war—is not over. They are wise women, either way. There are more reasons than corn and cucumbers why, as they insist, "everybody should have a garden."

THE new French Premier believes in work, and is not afraid to put his beliefs into practice. An early riser, he takes his "English breakfast" at his desk, after which he continues at his duties until 8 p. m., with only fifteen minutes' intermission at noon. After dinner with his family, he goes over his correspondence in his study, and does not retire until midnight. In advocating work as a prime necessity for France, Mr. Millerand is evidently not averse to taking a little of his own remedy. Once more it is seen that

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

RECENT advices from the Far East say that "a single room with bath, and meals for two people, at the Yokohama hotels cost \$24 per day, while the same accommodation in Tokyo cannot be had for less than \$26 per day. In Shanghai, hotel rates were reported as \$8 for a single room, and up to \$12.50, American money, for a double room." "American money" reads well. If these are the prices that prevail in the Far East to attract Americans and "American money," citizens of the United States might do well to spend their vacations in their own country, where the reputed high cost of living must seem, after the figures here quoted, quite a delusion and a snare.

THE recent organization of a Save the Redwoods League calls attention, in the United States, to the threatened extinction of a splendid American tree whose life history has been traced to a geological period before the Sierra and Coast mountain ranges came into being. Practically all the redwood trees that remain are owned by lumber companies, and three of the four important forests are said to be in immediate danger of commercial destruction. The league proposes to purchase redwood groves by private subscription, to secure state purchase of such groves along the state highways, to establish a Redwoods National Park, encourage reforestation, and further protect the present trees by a study of commercial uses of redwood and the substitution of lumber from second-growth trees that may be found suitable for the same purpose. The league, if properly supported, comes in time to save the redwoods; and the best thought of the Nation will no doubt help its endeavor.